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State Library

MORE FAVORABLE TO DREYFUS

Another Expert Appears on the Scene.

HIS TESTIMONY IS FAVORABLE.

Charaway Testifies That He Has Changed His Opinion Since the Former Trial and is Now in the Prisoner's Favor.

MONDAY.

Rennes, France, By Cable.—The balance of the evidence Monday for a change, was in favor of Dreyfus. Five witnesses were for him and two against him. The most interesting testimony was that of the chief handwriting expert, Charaway, who had come to declare he had changed entirely his opinion, which in 1894 was against Dreyfus, but that is now in favor of him. He affirmed that Dreyfus was not the author of the bordereau. His candid confession of error was received with murmurs of satisfaction in court, which became discreet applause, in spite of Colonel Jouaust's patent disapproval, when he solemnly added: "I declare here, on my soul and conscience, that the bordereau was written by Esterhazy." The most important incident, however, was Colonel Jouaust's acquiescence to Major Carriere's request that a rogatory commission be instructed to take Colonel Du Paty de Clam's deposition. The initiative came purely from the government commissary, Maitres Labori and Demange having no faith in such a measure, because it allows Du Paty de Clam to escape cross-examination, which is the only thing worth having in the present circumstances.

TUESDAY.

Rennes, France, By Cable.—Tuesday's attendance was the largest since the beginning of the trial. Everybody was on the qui vive to hear the testimony of Charles de Freycinet, Senator, former Premier, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and former Minister of War. This adroit politician, the "white mouse" of French politics, sat upon the fence as well as he could. His expression of a fear that the Dreyfus agitation would injure the discipline of the army, greatly annoyed the Dreyfusards, as calculated to influence the judges against the accused. But he followed it with a eulogy of the pioneer of the Dreyfus campaign, M. Scheurer-Kestner, former Vice President of the Senate, whose character, he said, he held in the highest esteem.

WEDNESDAY.

Rennes, France, By Cable.—In the matter of evidence, Wednesday was quite a Dreyfus day, only the deposition of the last witness, General Deloye, being unfavorable. The testimony of M. Picot, a member of the Institute is little likely, however, to serve the cause of the accused materially, if at all, because his introductions of Colonel Schneider, the Austrian military attache, as a champion of Dreyfus, was rather calculated to arouse resentment and adversely to influence the judges, especially as it was followed by General Roget's tactful protest against Colonel Schneider's uncomplimentary allusions to French officers.

THURSDAY.

Rennes, France, By Cable.—The Dreyfus court-martial sat with closed doors on Thursday for the purpose of reviewing the evidence. But little of the proceedings could be obtained and nothing of special bearing seemed to have been developed.

FRIDAY.

Rennes, By Cable.—Friday was a very satisfactory day for Dreyfus. The Beaurepaire witness, Germain, who was to prove that Dreyfus attended Alsatian manoeuvres, found his statements denied by a reputable witness, while Germain himself, it was proved, underwent two convictions for swindling. This was the only testimony against Dreyfus, the remainder of the depositions being in his favor, several of them being very weighty, as in the case of Captain Carvalho, General Sebert and Major Hartmann, their evidence going to show that particulars of the firing manual of the 120-gun and hydropneumatic brake were almost matters of common knowledge among the officers, and that the contention that Dreyfus from his special position on the staff, and peculiar movements, could be acquainted with them, has no solid basis. This was the sum of the day's proceedings, which were not marked by any incident of unusual character, the Roget-Brayere episode, in which General Roget clearly gave himself away, being the only matter which attracted special attention.

SATURDAY.

Rennes, France, By Cable.—Llation is the only word that expresses the feelings of the Dreyfusards after Saturday's proceedings. The tide has turned at last, they say, and Dreyfus cannot be condemned after the evidence given Saturday morning. The spirits of the Dreyfusards are quite mercurial. Every day since the opening of the trial has seen them rise or fall; recently they have been falling heavily, the close of the morning session generally finding them in anxious conversation, accompanied by ominous shaking of their heads. Saturday's buoyancy, therefore, is all the more noteworthy. Friday was a fairly good day, but Saturday's session, they claim, puts the verdict out of doubt, and the judge must acquit Dreyfus.

At the meeting of th American bar association at Buffalo, N. Y., Senator William Lindsay, of Kentucky, delivered the Address of the day. Sir Wm. R. Kennedy, a justice of the High Court of Justice of England, delivered an address on "State Punishment of Crime."

A MIXED QUESTION.

Greensboro Druggists at a Loss to Know to What to Do.

The druggists in Greensboro find themselves in a dilemma. They have been unable so far to get a license to handle whiskey. Should a prescription come in with the dispensary closed and a man was dying it could not be had. The sheriff grants them, but under the advice of the county attorney he has refused to do so, though the State Treasurer says he should do so, while the opinion of the attorney general is to the same effect. It is understood that the ground upon which the county attorney bases his idea is that to do so is to come in conflict with the dispensary act. The druggists say that they do not want to sell liquor except in compounding prescriptions, but they can not do this except by buying from the dispensary.

The Army Worm in Mecklenburg.

C. C. Moore tells the Charlotte News of the destruction that the army worm has accomplished on his farm to the north of the city. He states that he had a beautiful field of millet which covered twenty acres. The worms entered the field from one corner and wended their way in a V shape. At first he hoped that the millet on the sides of the field would be spared. After the worms had compassed the field they returned to make good their work of destruction. Mr. Moore says the field has been completely destroyed and he has given up any hope of saving any portion of the millet. Monday's News told of the costly work of destruction that the worm had done on the farm of Fred Oliver to the south of the city. Mr. Oliver spent for seed alone $600. Had the worm not appeared he would have realized in hay alone $3,000. As it is, the entire field has been destroyed and nothing will come of it.

North Carolina Notes.

A raid was made by United States deputy marshals on the Wake county line a few days ago and some illicit stills were destroyed. The moonshiners settled among themselves that a certain gentleman and lady had informed on them. On Tuesday night they visited the house of the man and took his carriage, cut out the spokes, cut the tongue off and ripped up the seats and curtains. At the home of the lady (a widow) they cut the throats of her horses.

Mr. T. K. Bruner, secretary to the State board of agriculture, has been traveling thorugh the bright tobacco section selecting specimens and securing photographs for the Paris exposition. He says the crop this year is exceedingly fine and the cures are very satisfactory indeed. Colonel John C. Cunningham's crop is especially good this year. He has 3,000,000 hills of tobacco under cultivation, being the largest tobacco farmer in the world.

Thirty-two meters are being used in the Narrows to gauge the river. No estimates have yet been prepared, but the horse power has been shown to approximate 25,000 at low flow. A meeting of the directors of the concern, the North Carolina Power Company, is to be held at the river this week.

The fine peach crop in Catawba, in this year's great scarcity of vegetables, is a blessing. They are of the best quality seen in many years. As the crop is a failure in all the counties south, a good many crates are being shipped at good prices down the Narrow Gauge road.

At North Wilkesboro a few days ago, Solomon Childs, a white man, rode his horse on the railroad trestle near the town. The animal's feet went through and the rider was thrown about fifteen feet, but strange to say, was not hurt. The horse's legs were badly skinned.

Dr. H. J. Thomas, of Winston, has received a communication from the surgeon general of the United States army, tendering him the position of surgeon, for service in the Philippines.

Waynesville is moving to erect a furniture factory.

The race programme for the State Fair has been issued. There are $2,000 in purses.

State Labor Commissioner Lacy will make letters from employees the leading feature of his annual report for 1899, and they will be grouped according to the various trades or avocations. Letters are now coming in very rapidly. Of the report for 1898 about 6,000 copies were printed, but not over 1,000 were sent out.

A judgment for $300 against the clerk of the United States Court, J. B. Fortune, was secured by a creditor in Raleigh.

The authorities at Washington have allowed North Carolina $12,337.05 for the expenses incurred in equipping volunteers for the Cuban war.

The Southern has added a new daily freight train between Greensboro and North Wilkesboro.

North Carolina Schooner Wrecked.

Lewes, Del., Special.—The schooner Wm. T. Parker, with a cargo of lumber, from Boggs Inlet, for New York, which stranded last Sunday night on Round Shoal Point, off Cape Henlopen, was Friday pulled off by the wrecking tug Northam. The Parker afterwards capsized and was towed inside the breakwater.

A Farewell to Missionaries.

New York, Special.—There was a special communion service in the chapel of the Church Mission House Friday for class of 15 missionaries who are soon to start for, Japan and China. The services were conducted by Bishop John Scarborough, of New Jersey, assisted by Bishop George Worthington, of Nebraska; Bishop Leighton Coleman, of Delaware, and various other clergymen. The Rev. Beverly D. Tucker, of Norfolk, Va., preached the sermon.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST

The Island Completely Cut Off From the World.

TWO DEATHS REPORTED.

Five Genuine and Seven Suspicious Cases. Dr. Porter's Vacation Cut Short—Quarantine Established.

Jacksonville, Fla., Special.—Communication with Key West by the rest of the world has been cut off by the orders of Dr. J. Y. Porter, executive officer of the Florida State board of health, on account of two deaths and several cases which have been diagnosed as yellow fever. The order was issued late Thursday evening, by Dr. Porter, on the report of the existence of the disease in Key West, from Dr. Chas. B. Sweeting, agent of the board at Key West, and sanitary inspector of the port. Dr. Porter, who left Key West one week ago, on a brief vacation, was reached in Virginia and left immediately for Florida, wiring his orders to quarantine the island city. He will reach this city at noon tomorrow and will immediately leave for the South, arriving at Key West on Sunday afternoon. Meantime no one will be allowed to leave the island until he shall arrive.

The dead are Dennis Eagan, Jr., deputy collector of customs at Key West, who was taken sick early in the week, and a boy named Cosgrove. Both were buried Friday morning. Five additional cases have been diagnosed as yellow fever and seven supicious cases are under surveillance. Those who have been declared to have the fever were named by Dr. Sweetin, Friday afternoon, as follows: Oakley, Stokin, Morris, Browder and Pate, all supposed to be white men. The suspicious cases are Taylor, Sturgis, Cockran, Rosenthal, Shamshield, Dr. McCallahan and Mrs. E. Sudlow, the latter a resident of Jacksonville.

By Dr. Porter's orders, State Senator W. Hunt Harris has been appointed to assist Dr. Sweeting in maintaining the strictest quarantine and from his energetic character it is certain that the orders will be most strictly carried out. The officers at the State board of health office here were busy Friday endeavoring to discover by wire the number of cases, the length of time that they have been observed and the source of the infection, but Dr. Sweeting has been unable to trace the disease.

The board officials have established a launch quarantine patrol at Meami, and have appointed additional inspectors to guard against possible infection from Key West. At Tampa, the quarantine station and patrol are considered to be sufficient protection,as all vessels coming in are compelled to stop at this station. These two points are the only ones through which communication can be had with Key West, and they will be thoroughly guarded, so that the possibility of infection from the beleaguered city is thus reduced to the minimum. The news of the fever in Key West was received in this city with no alarm. There is no excitement nor will there be any, for previous experience has demonstrated the efficiency of the board under Dr. Porter, when Key West was formerly caught in the same trouble as now. The only communication excepting by telegraph is over 150 miles of water and the rigid quarantine that has already been established is sufficient protection.

600 Miners Drowned.

Yokahoma, Special.—Six hundred lives have been lost by the flooding of a copper mine at Besshi, Island of Shikoku.

Sounds Like Report From Otis.

City of Mexico, Special.—The news from the Yaqui countries show that the Indians have been again encountered by the Mexican troops under General Torres and twice defeated and dispersed, taken refuge in the mountains, where they are being pursued by the troops. The hostile bands are regaining confidence.

B. & C. Dining Cars.

The names of a number of the dining cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are to be changed. Hitherto, with several exceptions, however, Roman generals were complimented, but the management has decided to give some free advertising to the prominent hotels along the line. When all the changes are made the thirteen diners will be known as follows: Waldorf, Astoria, Savoy, Netherlands, Manhattan, Imperial, Raleigh, Walton, Holland, Carrollton, Brunswick, Massasoit and Brevoort.

Discussion Deferred.

Pretoria, By Cable.—The Volksraad has deferred the discussion of the correspondence between the imperial and Transvaal governments until Monday, when a motion regarding the presence of British troops on the Transvaal border will be debated secretly. Herr Fischer was present at the secret session of the Volksraad, a circumstance that caused a great deal of curiosity. Large crowds gathered around the building, anxious to learn the latest intelligence.

Another Iron Furnace.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Special—The officers of the Roanoke Iron Company, who own the large furnace at Rockwood, Tenn., announces that on September 15th they will begin the erection of another large furnace at that place. The company will expend $200,000 in improvemnts, which will include the erection of this furnace. President H. S. Chamberlain, of the company, will arrive in New York on September 12th to purchase modern machinery.

Everything is sweetened by risk.—Alex. Smith.

NORTH STATE NEWS.

Tried to Shoot Bernard.

A special from Greenville says: United States District Attorney C. M. Bernard, of the Eastern North Carolina District, has been in Greenville the past two days. Friday evening he was at the depot expecting to take the 7 o'clock train for Kinston. Mr. B. S. Sheppard was also at the depot, and seeing Bernard he exclaimed: "You D—d scoundrel; you ruined my home," at the same instant drawing a pistol and firing at Bernard. The ball missed and Bernard ran into the waiting room at the depot, closing the door after him. While Sheppard was trying to get in the door Bernard jumped out the window, got in a buggy and drove rapidly down town and swore out a peace warrant against Sheppard. The matter is being much discussed by citizens on the street here. The overwhelming sentiment seems to be that the greatest misfortune about the shooting is that Mr. Sheppard missed his mark.

Bad Negro Pardoned.

Governor Russell has granted a pardon to Henry Wise, a negro who has been confined in Craven county jail for several months past. Wise was convicted at the spring term of the criminal court for resisting and assaulting an officer of the law with a deadly weapon, and was sentenced accordingly. There is considerable feeling against Governor Russell for his action in the matter, as Wise is a notoriously bad character and has been an unending source of trouble to the officers for a good many years.

Fortune's Finances.

In Raleigh the special proceeding against J. B. Fortune, clerk of the Federal court, on an unpaid bill for $300 came up before Clerk of the Court Russ Saturday. It was in evidence that Mr. Fortune's income had been somewhat over $1,000 per year since his appointment and that his bank account is now less than the exemption allowed by the law. His account were submitted and examined in the proceeding and the plaintiff dropped the case as there was nothing to take hold of.

Fatally Injured by Train.

Late Saturday afternoon Mrs. Rebecca Jenkins, a white woman, aged thirty-five years, was run over by the shifting engine in the Southern yard at Winston. Both legs were horribly mangled, and the attending physician says she cannot live.

Winston's Tobacco Sales.

Winston sold 335,6544 pounds of leaf tobacco during August, making the total for eleven months 17,893,767 pounds, a gain of 112,177 pounds over the same time last year.

North Carolina Notes.

A man near Spring Hope killed eighteen highland moccasins while out squirrel hunting. The youngest ones being about nine inches long.

Rev. W. T. Jones, who began his ministry as pastor of the Wilson Baptist Church, died in Staunton, Va., on Wednesday. The funeral took place in Morehead City where he was once pastor.

The Statesville Landmark says that after a further consideration of the matter Col. J. F. Armfield has decided not to accept the appointment as major in the Forty-sixth regiment, now enlisting for service in the Philippines.

Brief Mention.

M. Lissajoux, who supplied The Eclair with information from which the Cette Canaille de D— article was concocted, was arrested in Paris.

All the yellow fever patients at the Soldier's Home at Hampton, Va., are now well, Surgeon Vickery reporting to Surgeon General Wyman that the last case had been discharged from the hospital.

The commission which has been engaged in distributing the $3,000,000 appropriated for the purpose of paying off Cuban soldiers reports that 33,692 persons have received their share of the gratuity, and that the total amount of money distributed is $2,526,900.

A special train bearing Cooper's Circus, was wrecked at Tolner's Station, Tenn., by the bursting of an air brake hose and 12 persons were injured and circus property and animals scattered in all directions.

Invited to Atlanta.

Canton, O., Special.—To the accompaniment of enthusiastic cheers from the large crowd that thronged the station and platforms, the special train bearing the President and Mrs. McKinley steamed out of Canton at 9 o'clock Friday night. The President from the rear platform bowed his acknowledgements for the kindly demonstration. The train goes direct to Washington over the Pennsylvania lines.

A Fight With Strikers.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Special.—John Pollock was shot and killed, William Thayer was seriously wounded and about eight men hurt in a fight between the strikers at the Stevens colliery, West Pittston, and a repair gang. The strikers have been in an ugly mood for several days, and Friday they stoned several men. Warrants were issued for their arrests, but none were served.

Explosion at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Special.—A boiler explosion at the Republic Iron Works on South 24th street, shortly before daylight Friday killed five men and seriously injured seven others. A fire which broke out following the explosion, added to the horror. The mill was partly wrecked and the entire plant was compelled to close down.

One man and four children, three girls and one boy were drowned at Black Rock, near Bridgeport, Conn., Friday while sea bathing.

M'LEAN ON FIRST BALLOT.

The Ohio Democrats Name Their Ticket.

BRYAN'S NOMINATION FAVORED

The McLean Men Had Everything Their Own Way From the Beginning, and Won Out Easily.

Zanesville, O., Special.—The Democratic State convention closed Wednesday night after a day of dramatic plays. While there were a half dozen other candidates for Governor, the McLean men have claimed everything with such confidence that they undertook to be magnanimous in minor parts, although they were at the same time careful that the star candidate was not eclipsed. They stated early in the day that the first ballot would have none of the "second choice" vote for McLean; that none of the reserves would be called out till the second ballot, and that all the candidates would have their respective votes on the first ballot. In this play McLean was nominated on the first ballot by a half vote, and the figuring was so close that the dramatic scene of changes on the second ballot with "second choice" reserves flocking to McLean's standard did not take place.

After the adoption of the majority report on credentials, the McLean men felt that they could make any play on the balloting that they desired. The vote of 389 to 341, in defeating the minority report on credentials was the hardest fight the McLean men had during the day, as they were then without the 56 contested votes from Cuyahoga county, and on that vote they could not have made a motion. Judge Mooney made such a good impression that all wanted him for permanent chairman, and the amended report also continued as secretary Hon. Thomas J. Cogan, the friend of McLean, and shut off the anti-McLean man who had been named in the report for sergeant-at-arms. The convention much of the time was beyond the control of the sergeant-at-arms and his assistants.

The convention was properly represented in its platform and the keynote speech of Judge Mooney. The name of Bryan was cheered whenever it was mentioned. The convention showed demonstrations over free silver, anti-imperialism, anti-bossism and all the indictments in the speech of Judge Mooney, and in the platform.

Revocable License Granted.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The War Department has inaugurated a new policy by granting a revocable license to Ramonde Valdez to construct a system of canals and electric lighting and power works on the Rio Plata, at a point about 17 miles from San Juan, Porto Rico. This is the first license of the kind yet issued. Mr. Valdez is a native Porto Rican and the War Department was induced to grant the license because the construction of the plant means the expenditure among the distressed inhabitants of Porto Rico of about $200,000.

Great Meteor Bursts Over Atlanta.

Atlanta, G., Special.—A brilliant meteor passed over this city at 8:25 Wednesday night in an aerial direction from north to south. The heavens were lighted by the glare of the aerolite and the electric lamps for four seconds during its passage shone dimly. At an angle of 45 degrees from Atlanta the body burst into hundreds of fragments and a minute later a loud report was heard resembling a distant cannon shot. Messages from surrounding towns report the passage of the meteor with attendant phenomena.

Municipal Election Contest.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—On representation of attorneys of S. A. Townes, the defeated candidate for mayor in the Greenville election Tuesday, that there city executive committee did not declare the result giving Mr. Townes 48 hours to produce proof. Mr. Williams, on the face of the returns, received 33 more votes than Mr. Townes.

To Launch the Shubrick.

Preparations are being made for making the launching of the Shubrick a gala occasion. This event will take place early in October. The Shubrick is one of the several torpedo boats which the Trigg shipyards are building for the government. This will not be the first ship constructed at Richmond, but it will be the first turned out by a regularly established yard. The Richmond, one of the Old Dominion liners, was built there, and two or more ironclads were launched there during the war. It is proposed to ask all of the factories and business firms to close on the day of the launching of the Shubrick.

Col Neal Arrested.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—Col. Wm. A. Neal, former superintendent of the State penitentiary, who was found by the legislative investigating committee something over $10,000 short in his accounts, has been arrested in Pickens and brought to Columbia by a magistrate's constable. He was arrested on three warrants, charging failure to turn over public funds to his successor, with breach of trust with fraudulent intent, and with embezzlement.

Skipped With $1,200.

Brunswick, Ga., Special.—W. A. Airheart, Southern Express agent at Brunswick, disappeared Sunday and Superintendent Marle O'Brien came here at once to investigate, finding the shortage $1,200, as stated. In the safe, Mr. O'Brien found a note from Airheart, in which he said: "To the gentleman opening this safe: This is my last chance. I could not stand the temptations of this town. D—n Brunswick. My only regret is on account of my friend, Mark J. O'Brien.

"Yours for other parts.
"W. A. AIRHEART."

SHOT BY ACCIDENT.

Young Lady Killed by Mob Attacking Mormon Elders.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Special.—Wednesday night six Mormon elders were conducting a meeting in a school house at Pine Bluff, Stewart county, Tennessee, when the building was stormed by a mob of over 100 men. Eggs and rocks were thrown through the windows and the building almost entirely demolished. Those present fled to save their lives, as bullets commenced to strike the building thick and fast.

Miss May Harden, a popular young woman of the place, walked between the Elders Olson and Petty, with a view to checking the work of the mob. While the trio passed down the road shots were fired from ambush, and the woman was hit by a ball and almost instantly killed. Her brothers vowed they would avenge the crime and after the excitement died out secured bloodhounds and placed them on the trail of the assassins. Burton Vinson, a prominent young farmer and superintendent of a Sunday school, wrote a confession, stating that he had killed the girl, but that it was an accident and he wished to rid himself of remorse of conscience. Shortly after the confession the bloodhounds trailed to his home. Vinson turned, picked up a knife and cut his throat, almost at the same instant sending a bullet through his brain. His family and the officers' posse witnessed the suicide.

Trouble for Otis at Home.

Chicago, Ill., Special.—The Times-Herald says: Charges of perjury and subornation of perjury have been filed against General Elwell S. Otis, commander of the American army in the Philippines, with President McKinley by Frank P. Blair, one of the counsel for Capt. Obelin M. Carter, late government engineer at Savannah. Counsel Blair declares that at an early date he will also file charges of perjury and subornation of perjury against General Advocate Col. H. B. Barr with President McKinley. Col. Barr appeared in the famous trial of Carter for the government. General Otis was president of the Carter court martial.

Negro Regiment Not Wanted.

Atlanta, Special—Regarding the announcement that a negro regiment would be recruited at Fort McPherson, The Journal says: "When the announcement was made that the regiment would be organized here, several officials at the barracks, realizing the danger of massing negro soldiers in the South, took the initiative. Mayor Woodward was soon acquainted with the facts, and he wired Secretary Root not to send the negroes. A similar request was made of Governor Candler, and he readily agreed with the McPherson authorities that the presence of negroes at this time, under the present existing and disturbed conditions, might result seriously.

Vasquez Ready to Give Way.

Santiago de Las Caballeros, San Domingo, By Cable.—Horatio Vasquez, elected president by the chiefs of the revolution, informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that a president had been chosen because public order necessitated a superior chief. General Vasquez said that he was ready to deliver the government to Jiminez when the people required. The leaders of the partisan revolutionary bands are everywhere in authority. President Vasquez and the minister of war, Ramno Caceres, have left for San Domingo city with 500 horsemen.

To Repudiate British Sovereignty.

London, by Cable—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Standard says: "It is generally understood that there is the strongest inclination in the Volksraad to repudiate British suzerainty. A large section of the Boers is strongly opposed to a cessation of the franchise of a five-year residence, and the position is still very grave."

The Return to Washington.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—In view of the yellow fever at Key West, where Batteries B and N, of the First Artillery are located, and the probability that they will be removed to Fort McPherson, Mayor Woodward, of this city, addressed a communication to Lieutenant Lyon, who is commanding the Department of the Gulf, General Frank being in New York, asking him to order the batteries here.

Troops Sailing for Home.

Manila, By Cable.—Of the troops about to return to the United States, the Kansas men will leave on board the transport Tartar, the Washington regiment on board the Pennsylvania and the Nevada Cavalry on the Ohio. All three departures will occur within the next week. Eight hundred men of the Kansas regiment will return, and 200 will remain at Manila, 150 of them re-enlisting. Three officers and 30 men of the Kansas were killed and 19 men died from disease during the smallpox epidemic, while 122 members of the regiment were wounded.

Austrian Asks Satisfaction.

Paris, By Cable.—La Lanterne says that Colonel Schneider, the Austrian military attache here, has telegraphed to the Austrian charge d'affaires to ask General Roget if the reference made to him by Roget in his reply to Picquart's testimoney in the Dreyfus court martial was intended as an insult. If it was then the charge d'affaires, on behalf of Schneider, was to demand an apology from General Roget or satisfaction by arms.

Jeffries and Sharkey to Fight.

New York, Special.—Jim Jeffries, of California, and Tom Sharkey, of Dun Dalk, Ireland, will fight for the heavyweight championship of the world at the Cony Island Sporting Club on October 22rd. This was decided at a meeting of the managers of the pugilists. Only two bids were received for the contest, and the managers of the club house by the seaside having given the bouter inducements secured the bout.

IT WOULD NOT WORK.

Bill Arp on the Proposition to Deport the Negroes.

IT IS ALL AN IDLE DREAM.

Would Be Impossible to Get Them Out of the Country—Bill Discusses Various Other Matters.

"Once more into the breach, good friends. Once more."

The negro question is now uppermost in the minds of all the people of the south and I write once more upon that subject to modestly put confidently indorse the utterances of The Constitution in Wednesday's paper. Their deportation is a dream, an utterly impracticable solution of the race problem. Sixty years ago it was a great undertaking to remove 14,000 Indians from north Georgia to the Indian Teritory with their reluctant consent. Even then 4,000 of them died on the way. The Washington Post says there are not enough transports in the world that could be had or hired to move them all in twenty years, and it would cost not less than $100 a head which would make a thousand million dollars. The federal government would not vote a dollar to begin the experiment. More than all this, the negro will not go. He will not even go north to live with his friends, his deliverers. A few hundred went to Kansas some years ago, but they got homesick and came back. I compared with Cobt about it and he said: "Well, major, to my opinion we won't git rid of some of 'em. We mout git up an excurshun train with a few carloads of watermillions in front and toll 'em along as fur as Ohio and drap 'em, but I'm jubus about gittin' 'em to Afriey.

There used to be a colonization society that owned a good ship named Elizabeth, and they carried all the manumitted slaves to Liberia free of charge. Old Major Waters, a wealthy gentleman of Gwinnett county, gave thirty-seven of his slaves their freedom, and by his will made my father his executor and directed him to provide good clothing for them and to take them to Savannah and see them put on board the Elizabeth and to pay over to William, his faithful body servant, $100 in gold for each of the thirty-seven slaves. This money was to set them up in Africa. So my father corresponded with the society, and the good ship was sent to Savannah on time and the negroes were put on board. They wept and wailed when they told father goodby, for they all knew that he was their old master's friend.

About two years after that there was a knock at father's door one winter night. When it was opened there stood William and six others of the negroes sent away. He reported all the others dead and that he and these six had secreted themselves in the hold of the vessel by night and kept hidden until they had been two days at sea, for it was against the rules of society to allow any freed man to return. They were brought to Philadelphia, and there got word to Howell Cobb and Alex. Stephens, in Washington. Those men knew William and his master and sent him enough money to pay their way home. They went into service of their young master, Tom Waters—not as slaves, but as free men, and were happy at escaping from Liberia. Here is Uncle Sam, who works in my garden and chops my wood and goes after ice on Sunday. He has four grown up children who are sorter married and they have a lot of children. The old man owns the humble home and is not going to Africa or anywhere else, and the children will not leave him. There would be weeping and wailing worse than a funeral. But suppose they all went. Who is going to pay them for their property? The negroes pay taxes now on three hundred millions of property, which is chiefly real estate. They own probably 200 homes in and around Cartersville, and there would be no buyers. If they were all deported, who would take their places? Who would do our cooking and washing? Who would nurse our babies? Who would make our fires when the cold winter mornings come? Who would pick our cotton? But the fact remains that there are too many of them, and they multiply too fast, and this generation are indolent and need regulating by vigorous laws. There is a baseball game going on right now while I write, and at least 200 vagabond negroes have passed my house going to it. The negro women are supporting them in idleness. John Anderson says he heard them singing at the den the other day, and the chorus of the song was:

"No use in a nigger working very hard
When his mammy is a cook in a white man's yard."

Politicians and preachers keep things hot. My friend Ham, who has been to a chautauqua in Missouri says he heard a lecture there from Bishop Fowler, on Abraham Lincoln, in which he took occasion to lampoon and scarify us as is usual up there, and among other things recharged that old lie that Governor Brown had offered a reward of $5,000 to have William Lloyd Garrison kidnaped and brought to Georgia. The bishop ought to make up a new stock. Those old lies are worn out. He knew it was a lie when he repeated it. This is a lie for which there was no excuse and no foundation, but it is a good traveler and preachers can send a lie as far as anybody. If the devil, who is the father of lies, has any preference for subjects, I think he would chose a lying, slanderous preacher before anybody. But suppose that wasn't a lie; what good can possibly come of resurrecting it now? Joe Brown is dead; Garrison is dead and maybe they have settled their own affairs over there. I was rumernating about the difference between this white northern bishop and the black men, President Council, who made that kind conciliatory address at Bismarck, and that brought to mind the persistent slanders of our southern hero, Lieutenant Hobson, who was retired almost to oblivion because he was a southern man. Not long ago the English government presented to a sailor the annual medal for the greatest act of individual heroism performed during the year. He had saved two men at sea when no other man would dare to attempt it, and the inquiry was made in a northern paper as to who was entitled to the medal in the United States. Why Hobson, of course. No other act of individual heroism will compare with his, but Yankee newspapers and reporters were jealous of him, just like they are of Schley, and they magnified a few kisses into thousands and made sport of him. The yellow journals and the white ones are all alike for lies on our men. Suppose the ladies did kiss him and he submitted to it. They are the best judges of heroism I know of. He was sent away to Japan, and a letter from Miss Benedict in the last Missionary gives extracts from a speech he made at Kobe to the Young Men's Christian Association, that were beautifully patriotic and full of Christian spirit and missionary zeal. Maybe Miss Benedict kissed him. She did not say, but he deserves all that he gets.—Bill Arp, in Atlanta Constitution.

STRANGE TOWNS OF THE WORLD

One Built on the Ocean, Another on Ice and Another Is Womanless.

The marine village of Tupuselei, in New Guinea, would take a lot of beating on the score of singularity. Here the houses are all supported on piles and stand right out in the ocean, some considerable distance from the shore. The object of this strange position is to protect the inhabitants against sudden attacks of the dreaded head-hunters, who are always on the lookout for victims. Other villages in this happy land are perched up in all but inaccessible trees, for the same weighty reason.

Another curious place is a town without a name on one of the arms of Lake Huron. This consists of some 500 wooden huts. During the summer these little dwellings are hidden away in a clearing on shore, and the town contains not a single inhabitant. But on the arrival of winter, when the lake is frozen over with a thick coating of ice, the owners of the huts arrive and proceed to move their houses out onto the surface of the lake. The floor of the huts is taken up and a hole cut through the ice. Through these holes the residents fish, carrying on their operations until the spring releases the lake from its icy bonds, when this extraordinary town is once more broken up, the shanties go back to their resting place and the fishermen scatter over the country. This place even boasts a curing factory and a church, not to mention several saloons—all on the ice.

Athos, a town situated on a promontory on the coast of Macedonia, well deserves the title of the most curious town in the universe. The peninsula is known as "The Mountain of the Monks," from the fact that a score or so of monasteries are dotted about the rough hillsides or the valleys. In these establishments dwell a numerous body of ascetics, kind and hospitable to wanderers, but full of superstition, and believing in the doctrine of separation to a wonderful degree.

The actual town, as distinct from its monastic environs, is called Caryes, and supplies the simple wants of the monks. Here are to be found streets of shops, crowded bazars, flourishing trades and all the bustle and energy of a modern town. But one thing soon strikes the visitor as strange. There is not a female to be seen anywhere, for the gentler sex is rigorously banished from the place. Even the small Turkish garrison, from the commandant down to the privates, consists of bachelors.

This extraordinary law is carried out even among the domestic animals. Only the wild birds evade it, and then only when free, for no female bird is ever brought to table; the fowl one has for dinner is sure to be a cockerel. For this unparalleled state of affairs there is only a legend to account. Although to our practical minds flimsy to a degree, it is implicitly believed in by the inhabitants. It appears that in one of the chief monasteries on the promontory there is a miraculous icon, which is a picture or image sacred to members of the Russo-Greek church. This particular picture is a representation of the Virgin and the legend says that one day as the Empress Pulcheria, who had liberally endowed the church, as well as beautified and restored it, was engaged in her devotions, the Virgin spoke, asking what she, a woman, was doing in the church. The pious lady, no doubt amazed, did not reply, whereupon the voice commanded her to leave, saying that the feet of a woman should never again tread the floor. The empress, probably surprised at the seeming ingratitude of the speech, as well as awe-struck, left the place, which no female has since entered. How the prohibition thus arbitrarily established came to comprehend the length and breadth of the promontory is not very clear. As a residence for bashful bachelors we should imagine Athos would be hard to surpass.

Regarding Red Headed People.

Red-headed people, as is well known, are less subject to baldness than others. A London doctor explains the matter thus: The hair of the red-headed is relatively thick, one red hair being almost as thick as five fair or three brown hairs. With 30,000 red-hairs the scalp is well thatched, whereas with the same number of fair hairs one is comparatively bald. It takes 160,000 fair and 105,000 brown hairs to cover adequately an ordinary head.

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THE SNAKE UNDER COVER.

"If the constitutional amendment is an honest measure that the white people of the state can support why was a dishonest election law enacted to help it through?"—Asheville Gazette.

The Gazette seems to think that the amendment is the chief devilment upon which Simmons and his machine are bent. In this, we think the Gazette is wrong. If the people will submit to the present election law and the stealing that Simmons and his gang of ballot box stuffers will perpetrate under it, what do they care for the amendment? They think they can steal enough votes at each election to keep them in power indefinitely. The snake behind this whole business is the election law Simmons and his heelers know that a large majority of the people—white people—are opposed to stealing and ballot-box stuffing. They know that if this was the square issue before the people in the next campaign that a majority of the white voters would be against them. So they have put up the amendment as an issue and tried to force it in the foreground in order to call attention from the infamy of their election law.

BLUNDER NO. 7

Another blunder committed by the last legislature of wise incompetents was in fixing the date for labor day in this State. The legislature passed an act making labor day a legal holiday, and intended of course to make the State day the same as the National labor day, but here its blundering proclivities got the better of it and instead of the act reading "first Monday in September" it reads "first Thursday." The result is we now have two labor days in North Carolina. Smaller errors than this used to put the Democratic papers in a perfect fever of indignant protest against such incompentency; but although a greater number and more serious blunders were committed by the last legislature than were ever known of any previous legislature, these same papers have nothing to say.

ANOTHER CASE OF CRUELTY.

In vigorous language the Wilmington Messenger denounced the cruel and brutal treatment of the convicts on the Halifax Penitentiary farm, and while such maltreatment as the convicts received deserves the severest condemnation yet it comes with bad grace from a paper like the Messenger that defended or acquiesced in the killing of the innocent inoffensive negroes in Wilmington during the last election. If that paper had shown its indignation then it might be becoming in it now to denounce the brutal treatment of these convicts. Nobody can endorse the cruel punishment that these convicts received. The guilty parties themselves deserve to have proper punishment for their offense, but the Messenger is not the proper paper to call for such punishment in as much as it endorsed such methods as were adopted in that city last fall. The negroes who were killed there were shot in the back, showing clearly that they were not the aggressors.

The Messenger's indignation like charity, should began at home.

If the unmereiful flogging of the convicts is a crime, will the Messenger define the killing of the negroes in that city last Fall?

TO STRANGLE POPULAR REMONSTRANCE.

History will repeat itself. The west will vote for the amendment in order to make white supremacy permanent just as they voted in 1898 to restore white supremacy.—Raleigh News and Observer.

In this case history will emulate Shakespeare instead of 1898, and won't repeat. Last fall the people did not know that the variety of "white supremacy" they were called on to support was capable of enacting the bull pen election law to strangle the possibility of popular remonstrance to the disfranchisement of voters.—Asheville Gazette.

The Asheville Gazette, like thousands of democratic voters, was fooled by the "white supremacy" cry in 1898. It now realizes that the purpose of the Simmons' machine is not to settle remove or the race issue from politics, but that it was simply used as a blind (with the help of an enormous corporation campaign fund) to fasten upon the state a bull pen election law to STRANGLE THE POSSIBILITY OF POPULAR REMONSTRANCE to the dominiation of a tyrannical and theiving political machine. No, like Shakespeare it will not repeat in Aug. 1900.

The Richmond Dispatch is of the opinion that no matter what the result of the campaign now going on in Virginia for United States Senatorship, so far as the personal issue is concerned, may be, a steady progress is being made in that State toward the triumph of the principle of election of Senators by the people. It is not only in Virginia, but all over the country that this Peoples Party principle is growing. There is no good reason why the people should not vote directly for those who represent them.

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Headache, Biliousness,
Heartburn,
Indigestion, Dizziness,

Indicate that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all these ills, is found in

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25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

HON. FRANCIS D. WINSTON

In our last issue Capt. R. B. Davis promised to establish the claims of Hon. Francis D. Winston to the leadership of the Democratic party in North Carolina. In this issue he has nobly redeemed his promise. He has in fact raised him to the very pinnacle of our mock-heroic revolution.But whether that distinguished elevation will hereafter be a throne or a pillory the people will decide. The brief and even romantic course of this party-leader illustrates how quickly and how easily a renegade Republican of the requisite moral qualifications can rise to the very summit of the G. O. D. P. All this is true, and yet the claims of this hero might have been overlooked or forgotten had he not found in his eulogist an anthony worthy of such a Caesar.

"ON THE SAME PLATFORM."

The Richmond Times in an effort to prejudice Democrats against Mr. Bryan has a good deal to object to because Mr. Bryan and Senator Allen, Populist Senator from Nebraska, spoke from the same platform, before the same audience, during the late Populist, Democratic and Silver Republican Conventions in Nebraska, at which Democrats and Silver Republicans endorsed the Populist State ticket. Of course the Times' chief objection is that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Allen not only "spoke from the same platform" but, politically speaking, they come so near "standing on the same platform." Referring to Mr. James Creelman's report of the convention the Times says:

He also tells us that only a few minutes before Mr. Bryan's speech Senator Allen, Populist, stood on the same platform and said to the same audience that government ownership of the great public conveniences, such as telegraph and railways, was the only means by which the trusts could be crushed. Both utterances were heartily applauded by the audience.

It is significant that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Allen "stood on the same platform" in making their respective deliverances. They are indeed on the same platform. Mr. Bryan does not go quite as far as Mr. Allen goes, and therefore is less logical.

The Times is wasting breath in proving that Bryan is more advanced than his party. That is already a well known fact. If he had not been the last Populist convention would never have endorsed him for President.

"OUR NEW POSSESSIONS"

Official reports now confirm the news that has been current for sometime that a treaty has been made between this government and the Sultan of the Sulu Islands (one of the Phillipine group). Not only is it true that the provisions of this treaty are such as to make McKinley's Phillipine policy more indefensible if possible than before; but the fact that the administration has thus recognized the sovereignty of this Sultan over one group of these islands makes it seem very inconsistent. It will be remembered that before the outbreak of the Phillipine war Aguinaldo tried to get a hearing before our officials with a view to coming to some agreement which would have led to a peaceful settlement of the difficulties, but the administration steadily refused to have anything to do with him or any other Fillipino in an official way, claiming that to do so would be to acknowledge and recognize the existence of a Phillipine government. which it was suiting the Administrations purpose to deny. But it now develops that the same administration has through official channels bought up an acknowledged government (or governor) making a cash payment of $10,000 to be followed by an annual pension of $4 000 to this Mohammedan Sultan; and further guaranteeing to him and his harem the protection of the Stars and Stripes. The question that arises, is if the Administration's idea that the Fillipinios already belong to us by virtue of purchase from Spain and that they are simply rebels is correct, why does it try to buy sovereignty over the Sulu islands, thus recognizing it as a government, instead of trying to forcibly suppress any rebellion that might be; and on the other hand if it was right to treat with the Sultan of Sulu, why was it not also right to treat with Aguinaldo through official channels?

The delay of the Attorney General to order legal proceedings against Capt. O. M. Carter is arousing just indignation on all hands. It developed that Capt. Carter, while in charge of the harbor work at Savannah, Ga., where extensive improvements were in progress did, by certain corrupt practices, defraud the government of about $2,000,000. He was tried by courtmartial and the finding was that he should be dismissed from the army, pay a fine of $10,000 and undergo a term of imprisonment. But the Administration has for some unaccountable reasons been delaying the progress of the prosecution. A conspiracy is hinted at which would involve others beside Capt. Carter.

THE FEAR OF MOB LAW.

It has come to that pass in North Carolina that the fear of mob law is a dangerous menace to the legitimate trial and conviction for crime by the courts of justice of the state. A recent illustration of this fear was shown by the officers of Wilson county in their hurry to remove Jefferson, the murderer of Capt. Calvin S. Barnes, to a place of safe keeping away from the section in which the crime was committed. They considered this precaution necessary even though the murderer at that time was only under suspicion—afterward confessing the crime when safely landed in Raleigh. But when we consider the reign of anarchy into which the state was thrown in the last campaign, how mob law was then winked at and encouraged, and how, later, unprecedented affairs, born of the bravado of that campaign, such as the horse-whipping of Woodard at Washington without any cause whatever have occurred; it must be said that the Wilson county officers had some justification for their fear of mob law.

The press of this country is strongly Dreyfusite, and the columns of our larger dailies teem with ridicule and expressions of condemnation for France's method of handling an army scandal France might deserve all of this but it occurs to us that our press should see to it that the mote is first picked out of Uncle Sam's eye. There are several of them in it. Eagan and Carter for instance.

We dare say that Mr. Roberts, the Morman Congressman from Utah, who is threatned with losing his seat because he has three wives, has derived considerable satisfaction from the deal made with the Mahommedan Sultan of Sula by which this government is committed to the protection of the said Sultan's harem.

The People's Party.

The Peoples party is the only one whose representatives in congress have voted in accordance with the pledges made in their platform. It is the only party that preaches the same doctrine east and west, north and south, to country and to town, to white and to black. It is the only party that makes war upon class rule and special privilege.—Searchlight.

For a Fuller Investigation.

That investigating committee is at work on the State farm. The News & Observer is full of horror at the brutal treatment some of the prisoners have received. When the committee is through and makes its report as it should do, we propose to publish it. And if they find that uncalled for brutality has been used, then we shall join them in saying punish the brute or brutes; and we will then ask them to examine some such work under Mr. Leazer. Facts that were published all over the state last year and were never denied by any one. It seems the legislature should have appointed a committee to wipe off this black spot on the fair name of our Christian state.—Times Mercury.

Effect of Bad Election Laws

Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

There were 125,000 voters in the state who neglected to go to the polls at the state election when a governor of the state was to be chosen last November. No more evidence is needed to establish the fact of general apathy among Tennessee voters.

Until our present unfair and unjust, extremely partisan election laws are changed this apathy will continue. Enact election laws that will give assurance that the ballots of legal voters only will be deposited in the boxes, that they will be honestly counted and the returns will be made accordingly, then the voters will take interest and there will be less apathy.

Populists Primaries Growing.

Populist principles are founded upon truth and justice and let all of us who believe in truth and justice have the independence to strive more zealously for the propagation of these principles. Our principles have grown in popular favor and are still growing and, being right they must finally succeed. See how we have brought to the front free silver and opposition to trusts, and government ownership of transportation is growing so fast that one can hardly realize how it has been accomplished with so much bitter prejudice against us. Capital is daily growing more and more aggressive in its avaricious grasping. Farmers and laborers should keep themselves informed and be on the alert or ere they realize it they and their children will be fastened in an industrial slavery from which nothing short of a revolution can free them. Let us watch and act to avert such calamity.—Chatham Citzen.

Direct Legislation.

Middleland Journal (Maryland)

The subject of direct legislation is being more and more discussed and organizations are being formed to agitate the question in a systematic manner. Mr. W. M. Salfner of Baltimore, in a letter on direct legislation, published in the American, puts some of the salient points of the subject in a very forcible manner in the following paragraph:

"There would be no politicians as we understand the term now. The masses of the people would have the whole law-making power in their own hands. The people as a whole sympathize with reforms of the character advocated, and would soon alter the law in the direction of securing the just demands of the workers if they had the power. At present the masses are practically powerless. They have to go as suppliants to the legislature, which in theory is their servant, but really their master. Under direct legislation the legislature would be forced to submit to the popular vote measures desired by a percentage of the voting population, and if a majority of the vote was cast in favor of the measure it would become a law."

The Union Reform party which is arranging to put a State ticket up this fall has taken for its platform Direct Legislation.—Ex.

COLONIZATION OF THE NEGRO RACE. NO. 6

THE ONLY RATIONAL HOPE FOR THE

Political, Social, and Industrial Renovation of North Carolina, and of the South, Will be Found in the Gradual Deportation and Settlement of the Afro-Americans, Upon Some Portion of the Public Domain, Outside the Limits of the United States, Where They Shall be Free to Govern Themselves, Under the National protectorate.

Editor CAUCASIAN.]

In a former number of your excellent paper, I quoted Henry Clay as saying—

If this promiscuous residence, of Whites and Blacks, is to continue forever, who, without shuddering with horror, can imagine the wars, and carnage, and crimes which must be its probable consequences?

All of these things, which this prophetic statesman foresaw as probable consequences, this generation has seen as accomplished facts, and we, having realized in our own misfortunes even more than he could have imagined, are now in position to imagine even more than we have realized. For after our so recent and costly experience, the weakest of minds ought to be able to discern the multiplied horrors of the past, projected, and magnified upon the canvass of the future. And this brings me to consider, how perniciously, this promiscuous residence is affecting our Social Condition.

And here I must beg the reader to bear in mind, that there are some things in this world, that are axiomatic, and require no proof. And one of these things is that axiom of Social Science which teaches, that whenever two races of men, even though less heterogeneous than the Teuton and the African are placed in juxtaposition, and kept there long enough, the inevitable result is that the one retrogrades faster than the other advances, until the original inequality is lost. For the history, of every mongrel people upon the face of the earth, bears witness that the superior race is more degraded, then its inferior is elevated, by the contact, and that this process goes on, and on, until a common level is reached. This in fact is the law of Social Gravitation. And if we are not fully conscious of the rapidity with which we are moving upon this inclined plane, it is only because we are not gifted to see ourselves, as others see us.

The operation of this law of Social Gravitation is illustrated in every way, but in none more forcibly, at present, than in the increasing disregard of human life. It has come to this, that one is rather surprised, in taking up a morning paper, not to find it reeking with blood. And this blood flows from a conflict, that is not really political, but racial. For Democrats, of intelligence, have come to have enough respect for the freedom of opinion, to be able to tolerate Republicanism in the abstract, if not Populism, and to see that a Republican vote is neither better nor worse, and counts for no more, if counted at all, when cast by a negro, than when cast by a white voter. But it is otherwise, with Democrats who are not intelligent, and who knowing nothing of politics, care as little. With them the antagonism is racial altogether, and results from that closer contact with their inferiors, which has obscured their moral perceptions. These are the Janizaries of their party and to make one of them it is only necessary to put a Red Shirt upon him, to give him a Winchester, mount him on a borrowed horse, and fill him with mean whiskey, and the procession is ready to move at any hour of the day or night. For these are the men who can always be counted on to shoot, if shooting is to be done, or to hang, if hanging is preferred, in which case it is the fashion of our high-toned Press to speak of their performances, as "Lynching Bees;" or "Neck-tie-Parties," with a cold-blooded flippancy, that is very close kin to the crimes themselves.

But turning from murder, and from massacre, let us consider, another way, in which this promiscuous residence, of White and Blacks, is weakening our social fabric. And here I approach a subject I would gladly avoid. Horace has told us how difficult it is to speak with propriety of things that are mean and common—how much more difficult then must it be speak of a thing, so vile as to be unmentionable? And in saying this I am not about to speak of the Ravishers, whose achievements are daily spread by our Yellow Journals before the reading public, in all their loathsome particularity; for he finds no countenance anywhere. But it is of that lesser criminality, that is founded, not upon force, but upon consent that I must speak. And here, declining to speak in my own person, I shall invoke the friendly aid and assistance of—

HON. FRANCIS D. WINSTON.

But first let me establish, if I have not done so already, his title to the leadership of the Democratic party in this State, and thus fix him securely, upon that bad eminence to which I have elevated him. As author and finisher of the "White Government Union," it was he, who called the present Legislature into being. And while serving in it there was no one who rivaled him in the quality, and quantity, of legislation which he was able to accomplish. In looking through the Journal of the House, I find him serving upon its most important Committees. It is true, that on its Judiciary Committee, he is set down no higher than No. 5; in a membership of 32, but he deserves to have displaced Messrs, Overman, Allen, Council and Roundtree, and to have been put at its head. He was placed as No. 3, on the Constitutional Amendment Committee, but counted for more than all the rest of the Committee, for he was the author of the Amendment itself. He was No. 2 of the Committee on the Election Law, but superseded its Chairman, Hon H. W. Stubbs—that job was too tough for him—so far as to report the Bill, to take charge of it in the House, and to call the previous question upon its passage. And he was chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which was as important as any of them, since the first thing that had to be done was to purge the House, and if he himself had never been elected a member of it, that made no sort of difference, and only furnished another instance of a LUCUS A NON LUCENDO. He was moreover the author of a most significant measure touching our social Condition—tell it not in Gath and publish it not in the streets of Askalon!—which I am about to lay before the reader. And in brief, whatever measure, scheme or device, that was most drastic, and required promptness, ability, and audacity, it was assigned, by common consent, to the Sitting Member from the county of Bertie

And passing from the quality, to the quantity of the work done by him, one is amazed and confounded, by the monstrous and tireless industry of the man. For in going through the Journal, I have found honorable mention of him in no less than 170 successive operations. And to show what this amounts to, it is only necessary to compare his record, with that of other distinguished members who aspired to be leaders, and may be said to have been so, in a subordinate sense. Such a comparison yields the following results—

For instance: It is well known that Hon. Geo. Roundtree was a remorseless legislator, but he kindly let us off with as few as 56 separate performances.

And it is equally well known that Hon. Locke Craig came to Raleigh, with malice aforethought, and with a fixed determination, to make a legislative record of his own, and to leave his foot-prints upon the sands of time, but in doing this I find that he left no more than 65 impressions of himself.

Hon. W. R. Allen gave us as many as 76 specimens of his work, but it was the style and manner, as much as the work of this artist, that entitled him to rank, as the "mildest mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat."

Hon. Dan Hugh McLean bears a personal resemblance to our late Senator Vance, which he felt that it was incumbent upon him to maintain, but he thought he had done so, sufficiently, with only 50 well-sustained efforts.

The attendants upon the debates of the House, must remember how frequently they beheld the rotund, and ample, person of Hon "Dirt-Road" Carraway, looming above its horizon, but I find, between his risings and settings, that he made only 47 revolutions.

Hon. J. F. Ray gave us 71 emissions, but even these were of less frequency, and brilliancy, than on some former occasions, for he has been found to shine best in minorities, since "it must be Night ere Friedland's Star will beam."

Hon. J. D. Boushall is believed to have experienced more pleasure, than almost any other member, in appearing before the footlights, but I cannot discover that the House entertained, him, in this way oftener than through 63 scenes.

Hon. W. B. Council, of Watauga by reason of his locality only, bore himself as if he carried the whole of the Blue Ridge Mountains upon his shoulders, and could not be satisfied until he had given us 72 reminders of the fact.

Now it is well known that Hon. Heriot Clarkson was as ambitious of distinction, as any law-maker, or lawbreaker, among them all, and yet by reason, mainly, of physical inability—for he is a feeble man—he was able to give us only 43 proofs of it.

Equally ambitious was the Hon. C. R. Hoey, the youngest member of the House, but I should think that the 64 indulgences, that were granted to him, ought to have been enough to satisfy the ambition of one so very young.

Had the Session been extended, by the call of the Governor, for as much as twenty days longer, it would have been a question—it will be decided at the Adjourned Session—whether Hon. R. L. Leatherwood, or Hon. H. McD. Robinson, was the dinner-bell of the House, and yet I find that their several offenses numbered only 57, and 65, respectively.

The nearest approximation that was made to HON. FRANCIS D. WINSTON, was that of the Hon. E. J. Justice, the talented, pugnacious, and indomitable member from McDowell, for the Journal discloses as many as 94 separate assaults, as having been made by this "fiery Tybalt."

On the other hand, Hon. W. W. Hampton, who as leader on the Republican side, was entitled by courtesy to recognition, at any time, was content to avail himself of that privilege just 59 times.

It will hereafter be remembered to the eternal honor, and glory, of the People's Party, that it filled but three seats in this House of Representatives. Those three seats were held down by Hon. C. H. Johnson, Hon. R. M. Crumpler, and Hon. T. L. Parkenton. But after the closest inspection of the Journal, I do not find that all three of them, together, encumbered the Speaker's Table with more than 43, (26x9x8-43), little bits of business. Their modesty, therefore, as well as their masterly inactivity, entitled them to be regarded as the Wall Flowers of the House, and it must have been in recognition of this fact, that one of their number, was created a member of the Returning Board of Five!

And now after having swept the whole horizon of the pending Legislature, from the Speaker himself, down to Hon. Geo. Dees—who by the way was never elected—and after having made the fullest and most exhaustive comparison of Hon. Francis D Winston with its lesser luminaries, I believe I can truly say, that there can no where be found "his fellow in the firmament." Or if I might change the figure a little, let me ask, which one is he of all the Herd of Zebras—and they are not "Painted" Zebras either—who will hereafter dispute the right of way, with this Roaring Behemoth that comes from the Swamps of Cashai River, with his 170 horns all antlered and gory. There will be none to question his primacy. And having established that, to my own satisfaction, I will now allow him to speak for me in respect to a matter, of which I should feel great hesitation, in speaking for myself.

On Saturday, Jan. 21, 1899, it being the Sixteenth Day of the Session, as appears from the House Journal, p. 177, the Sitting Member from the county of Bertie, introduced the following Bill, which, as H. B. 461, was on that day referred to its Judiciary Committee—

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact—

Sec. 1. That section 1041 of the Code is hereby amended, by adding after the word "misdemeanor" in line 3 of said section, the following, "and if any white man and negro woman, or NEGRO MAN AND WHITE WOMAN, SHALL LEWDLY, AND LASCIVIOUSLY, ASSOCIATE, BED, AND COHABIT TOGETHER, they shall be guilty of a felony, and punished by imprisonment, in the county jail for 4 months or in the State Prison for not less than 5 years."

Sec. 2. That this Act shall not apply to indictments now pending

Sec. 3. This Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Far be it from me to say aught against this Bill, for I was, and am, most heartily in favor of it. But there are several observations to be made in regard to it.

On Jan. 28th, just one week after its introduction, it came back from the Judiciary Committee, with a HOSTILE REPORT. And now follows the triumph of Hon. FRACIS D. WINSTON, over the Committee itself, of which the Session furnished no parallel. Taking the Bill and hurling it in their teeth, he forced it through its second and third readings, on the same day, compelling some to vote for it who had joined in the Hostile Report. Here are the names of this Judiciary Committee—

W. B. Allen	J. D. Boushall
J. M. Brown	A. B. Bryan
J. A. Carr	W. H. Carroll
Heriot Clarkson	W. A Coot an
W. B. Council	Locke Craig
J. L. Currie	H. A. Foushee
S. M. Gattis	H. A. Gilliam
J. A. Giles	L S Hartsell
E. J. Justice	J B Leigh
R. L. Leatherwood	A. E. McIntosh
D. H. McLean	W. E. Moore
B. B. Nicholson	L. S. Overman
G. B. Patterson	J. F. Ray
H. McD Robinson	Geo Roundtree
R. L. Stevens	H. W. Stubbs
Frank Thompson	F. D. Winston

There were several unsuccessful attempts made to defeat the Bill by amendment. During the debate upon it, a distinguished Democratic member from the West—whose name shall here be nameless—in behalf of the culprits, challenged any member on the floor to be the first to cast a stone at them. This provoked a reprimand from the Speaker, who had it understood, that he at least, was not to be counted in that category. All Amendments having been voted down, the Bill passed by a vote of 67 to 24. The 3 solitary Populists voted for it. And so also did each one of the few Negro members, and very naturally, as being the greatest sufferers. Of the 24 Nays, there were 18 White Supremacy Democrats, and 6 White Republicans. I regret that I have not room to give the names of those voting against the Bill, further than to say, that they included, at every stage of the opposition, the very euphonious names of Hon. W. A. THARP and Hon. J. F. SNIPES.

And now let us pursue H. B. 461, in its course through the Senate, to which body it was sent on Monday, Jan. 31, and was on that day referred to its Judiciary Committee. Just 3 days thereafter, Feb. 3, it came back from that Committee WITH A UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATION THAT IT DO NOT PASS, and upon the motion of its Chairman—whose name for personal considerations I withhold—it was tabled, and then clinched, by the usual motion to reconsider and table. The names of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate are these—

J. C. Black	R. A. P. Cooley
Geo. Cowper	F. A. Daniels
G. G. Eaves	W. C. Field
R. B. Glenn	A. A. Hicks
J. Q. Jackson	J. G. James
T. J. Jerome	F. P. Jones
M. H. Justice	W. L. Lambert
O. T. Mason	S. McIntyre
F. A. Osborne	F. G. Skinner
R. L. Smith	E. L. Travis
H. S. Ward	J. N. Wilson.

Perhaps the reader would like to see the Report of this Committee, which was endorsed upon the Bill. It is such a jem of its kind that I reproduce it entire. It is as follows—

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, having had this Bill under consideration, and having made CAREFUL INQUIRY FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE, are of the opinion, that the offense intended to be made a Felony by this Bill, does not prevail in the State to any considerable extent. Public opinion is strongly against the offense, and the Committee think that there is no necessity for the Bill. and RECOMMEND THAT IT DO NOT PASS.

Of course there can be no member of this Judiciary Committee, who is so child-like and bland, as to suppose, that anybody in North Carolina, is going to believe any one of them, in their assertion "that they had made careful inquiry from all parts of the State." To have done so within the three days the Bill was in their possession, was a physical impossibility. Besides, it is known that their time was so fully occupied, in unseating Senators, and legislating men out of the offices to which they had been elected or appointed, as to leave them, little leisure for a thing like this. I protest, therefore, against their making the People PARTICEPS CRIMINIS with themselves, by pretending that they had consulted them, and were governed by their instructions And now listen! to the reasons, which these profound lawyers, and sapient Senators, give for their neglect of duty!! They say, "that the offense intended to be made a Felony does not prevail to any considerable extent in the State." But that is equivalent to saying, that it does prevail to some extent. And that, one would think, was reason enough, for its being put under the ban of the law. Or must we wait until a crime prevails to a great extent before we take steps to prevent, or suppress it? Again, they say, "that public sentiment is strongly against the offense." That is true; and being true, so far from its being a reason against, it was the strongest possible reason in favor of the Bill. Or must these Senatorial Patricians be taught, that the purpose of all laws is to reflect and embody public sentiment, without which they are dead letters? Thus every reason which they offer, in their own defence, is such only as condemns them

And now Mr. Editor, should you ask, Why have I chosen to encumber your columns with the names of so many of these Attorneys? many of whom were briefless, and all in quest of a job, and of whose legislation, it has been said, that nearly every piece of it had a string to it, and that string pulling always in the line of their own profession. My answer is that I have done this thing, in order to show your readers, how egregiously lawyers—even lawyers—can mistake! For here we find all the attorneys in the Senate, and nearly all of them in the House, arrayed against public opinion, and public feeling, and public decency, upon a question of the plainest public policy. And their departure, in this instance, was radical and even of a fundimental kind. For while the reformers, of our morals and of our manners, within and without this Legislature, were anxious to do, any thing, to put an end to friction between the Races, these old practitioners seem to have inclined, almost as one man, to ward "benevolent assimilation without criminal aggression."

And here let me observe, that the remarkable unanimity in regard to Amalgamation, that was shown by the Fifty-Five Attorneys, who were picked up indiscriminately from every part of the State, is enough to cast doubt, and discredit, upon their opinions in respect to any matter whatsoever. As a side-light, it casts equal doubt and discredit, upon their unanimity in respect to another subject, upon which not they only, but the whole Bar Association of North Carolina, are practically united. And that subject is a certain Suffrage Amendment, which was conceived in hate and proscription, and which they are defending with nothing better than imposture, jugglery, and chicane. But let me not anticipate—I will speak of this Suffrage Amendment when I come to it; for that is to be my journey's end.

And now as throwing a lurid light upon our Social Condition, I will only ask the reader to look, again at this Bill of the HON. FRANCIS D. WINSTON, and more particularly at the words in it which I have capitalized. But let him not attempt to articulate them. For however it may be now, or may become hereafter, I am old enough to remember a time, when he would have been stricken dumb, who had tried to pronounce them.

R. B. DAVIS.

HOME CURE FOR BLOOD POISON.

Beware of the Doctors' Patchwork; You Can Cure Yourself at Home.

There is not the slightest doubt that the doctors do more harm than good in treating Contagious Blood Poison; many victims of this loathsome disease would be much better off to-day if they had never allowed themselves to be dosed on mercury and potash, the only remedies which the doctors ever give for blood poison.

The doctors are wholly unable to get rid of this vile poison, and only attempt to heal up the outward appearance of the disease—the sores and eruptions. This they do by driving the poison into the system, and endeavor to keep it shut in with their constant doses of potash and mercury. The mouth and throat and other delicate parts then break out into sores, and the fight is continued indefinitely, the drugs doing the system more damage than the disease itself.

Mr. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., says: "I had spent a hundred dollars with the doctors, when I realized that they could do me no good. I had large spots all over my body, and these soon broke out into running sores, and I endured all the suffering which this vile disease produces. I decided to try S. S. S. as a last resort, and was soon greatly improved. I followed closely your 'Directions for Self-Treatment,' and the large splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I was soon cured perfectly and my skin has been as clear as glass ever since. I cured myself at home, after the doctors had failed completely."

It is valuable time thrown away to expect the doctors to cure Contagious Blood Poison, for the disease is beyond their skill. Swifts Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—acts in an entirely different way from potash and mercury—it forces the poison out of the system and gets rid of it entirely. Hence it cures the disease, while other remedies only shut the poison in where it lurks forever, constantly undermining the constitution. Our system of private home treatment places a cure within the reach of all. We give all necessary medical advice, free of charge, and save the patient the embarrassment of publicity. Write for full information to Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen,s Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it Cures old sores, fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, all skin eruptions Best pile cure on earth. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists.

How They are Taxed.

There are 3.640 miles of railroad in North Carolina, and it is taxed, on an average, only $9 0 0 a mile. In Tennessee there are 3 000 miles, and it is taxed, on an average, $18,000 a mile. Tennessee has 640 miles less of railroad than North Carolina, yet collects taxes on $23,000,000 worth more of railroad property than does the Old North State. This will not be true when the people rise in their might and throw off corporate rule.—Ex.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cts. Money back if not cured. Sold by all druggists.

A Safe Method of Removing Warts.

Get from the druggist a solution of chromic acid two drachms to one fluid ounce of water. Dip a sliver of wood, as a match or a toothpick, in the solution and touch the warts with it. The process may be repeated every day or two for three or four times. Warts sometimes disappear without treatment, which accounts for the supposed efficacy of some of the charms used to remove them.—September Ladies' Home Journal.

"He That Any Good Would Win"

Should be provided with good health and every one who would have good health should remember that pure rich blood is the first requisite. Hood's Sarsaparilla, by giving good blood and good health, has helped many a man to success, besides giving strength and courage to thousands of women who before taking it, would not even see any good in life to win.

HOOD'S PILLS are gentle, yet effective.

New York Under Tammany Rule.

"New York Under Tammany Rule" is the title of an informing article which Frank Moss, Counsel for the Mazet Investigating Committee, has written for the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia. After summarizing the notorious methods of Tammany rule, whereby the leaders enrich themselves at the expense of the taxpayer, and run the city of New York as "wide-open" as any Western mining town, Mr. Moss accounts for the helplessness of law abiding majority and suggests a means for the overthrow of the Croker regime.

This article is one of a series dealing with the municipal affairs of great American cities. It will appear in The Saturday Evening Post of September 9.

Spain's Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Oliver, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed, only 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Industry needs not wish, and he that lives upon hope will die fasting.

A SLIGHT ATTACK of cramp may bring on diarrhoea, which is, in many cases, followed by inflammation of the stomach and other dangerous complaints. All such disorders are dangerous and should in their infancy be treated with the best known remedy. The merits of PAIN-KILLER are known and is recognized as the standard specific for cramps, diarrhoea, etc. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c. and 50c.

Consumer's Guano Co.,
RALEIGH N. C.
W. S. BARNES,
General Manager.

Our brands are "Lemon Wrapper" Guano, 'Farmers' Choice" Guano, "O K." Guano and "B.B." Acid Phosphate

We sell to farmers direct and at farmers' prices. A home company and not in a trust. Our prices are low and goods not excelled. 1x36

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FREE: $20.00 IN GOLD. Bicycle, Gold Watch Diamond Ring, or a Scholarship in Draughon's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn., or Texarkana, Tex., or a scholarship in almost any other reputable business or literary school in the U. S. can be secured by doing a little work at home for the Youths' Companion, an illustrated semi-monthly Journal, high in character, moral in tone, and entertaining, interesting and profitable to young people of all ages. Stories and other interesting matter all illustrated. Sample copies sent free on application. Address Youths' Advocate Pub. Co., Nashville, Tenn. [Mention this paper.]

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

DROPSY CURED with vegetable Home Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases called hopeless. In ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms removed. Testimonials and TEN DAYS' treatment free. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS Box K. Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM and Whiskey habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY CO. Atlanta, Ga. Office 6 Up Kimball Prytania St.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

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3 inch drop to hanger,
Flat cranks, 2 pieces,
Sprocke,
Ball Retainers,
Felt washers.
Thumb Screw adjuster.
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Stand comparison,
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Are easy running,
Are durable
Are high grade,
Are elegantly finished.

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THE SOUDAN MFG CO.,
488 Carroll Ave.,
CHICAGO ILL.

Memorial Cards.

Beautifully colored Memorial Cards 14x22 inches, name of Deceased in bronze. If you have had any dear relative to die and desire one of these cards, address Southern Memorial Co., Raleigh, N. C.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR and this ad. and we will send you this fine 225-lb. new 1899 pattern high grade RESERVOIR COAL AND WOOD COOK STOVE, by freight C.O.D., subject to examination. Examine it at your freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory and the greatest stove bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay the freight agent our SPECIAL PRICE, $13.00 less the $1.00 sent with order, or $12.00 and freight charges. This stove is size No. 8, oven is 16x18x18, top is 42x32, made from best pig iron, extra large fire box, heavy covers, heavy linings and grates, large oven shelf, heavy tin-lined oven door, handsome nickel-plated ornamentations and trimmings

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., ... Sept. 7, 1899

SAYS NEGROES MUST GO.

Open Letter on the Race Question From Gen. M. C. Butler

Gen. M. C. Butler, former United States Senator from South Carolina, has written for publication a letter dealing with the race problem. It is called forth by the recent whipping of negroes at Greenville.

"I am no apologist for lawlessness at the hands of any class," he says, "but public meetings and denunciation will not cure this disease. It is in the blood and will break out somewhere else. You must strike at the root to eradicate it. The poor white men who have to earn their bread by the sweat of their faces, cannot compete with cheap negro labor. To attempt to do so implies their degradation and ultimate destruction or expatriation. One race must go to the wall, and with the kindest of feelings of good-will toward the negro, I must side with my own race. Two races cannot live together in peace, on terms of equal civil and political rights, and the sooner we realize that, the better for both races.

"The seperation of the races is the only solution of the terribl eproblem. The Government of the United States ought to appropriate $100,000,000 and duplicate it as often as necessary to assist the negroes in settling a colony to themselves. This was done for the Indians when they could not live at peace with whites. A temporary inconvience by the negro leaving the country might result, but the whites would meet the emergency.

"The methods of the negro do not justify an attempt to lift him up by increased wages. So long as the races are in immediate contact on present terms lynchings, whitecappings, mob law, every form lawlessness, will constantly menace society, obstruct progress and keep up a state of anxiety."

"Like diamonds raindrops glisten." Drops Hood's Sarsaparilla are precious jewels for the blood which glisten in their use.

The Populist as a Bulwark.

The action of the three state conventions of Nebraska, Democratic Populist, and Silver Republican, is regarded in Washington as foreshadowing what will be done by the National convention, if Mr. Bryan remains in control. Mr. Bryan sat in the Democratic convention at Omaha as a delegate, and if he did not write the platform himself, it may safely be regarded as being drawn in compliance with his desires. The specific declaration for free coinage at 16 to 1 is taken as indicating that the silver question will not be allowed to sink into the background in order to placate the gold Democrats. Richard Croker's sudden conversion from expansion expressed admiration for Bryan, had aroused some expectation that the next National platform might be modified to meet the views of the New York men by leaving out reference to a specific ratio. Mr. Bryan's speech the night before the convention, distinctly stated that this would not be satisfactory to him.—Wadesboro Courier.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D., "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God, I am saved and am now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at all drug stores. Regular size 50c and $1 00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

Appeal for Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Central Porto Rican Relief Committee has issued another appeal to the people of the United States on behalf of the sufferers from the hurricane. The appeal declares that $1,500,000 will be required to procure for the destitute the bare necessities of life.

COTTON TESTED BY FIRE.

Experiments at Lowell Show the Advantage of American Roundlap Bales.

The Roundlap bale of the American Cotton Co., the Lowry bale of the Planters' Compress Company, and an ordinary square cotton bale were subjected to a thorough-going fire test in Lowell, Mass., June 8th by the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the United States, for the purpose of determining the relative hazards of the several methods of baling cotton.

Two small frame houses, exactly alike, and some distance apart had been erected on a vacant lot and the space beneath them filled with boards and cotton waste, over which ten gallons of coal oil were poured. In one building eight American Roundlap bales and one square bale were stored. In the other, eight Lowry bales and one square bale. The torch was applied and the flames were permitted to burn one hour before being extinguished. It was as hot a blaze as cotton could well be subjected to. There was to no test of the square bale, owing to the fact that when the superstructures collapsed, which they did a few minutes after being fired, one of the square bales fell away from the flames and then the other was removed.

It was evident and generally conceded that the American Roundlap bale stood the test much better than the Lowry bale. Nearly all the wires on the Lowry bales elongated from their original length of 3 feet 3 inches to 6 feet and over. This exposed the cotton in the Lowry bales to the flames at which were eating into the bales at many points when the fire was put out. Two of the Lowry bales broke in two and were more badly burned than the others.

The American bales stood up splendidly under the severe ordeal. They neither unrolled nor extended in length, and only the outer surface exposed to the intense flame were burned. The latest test, was only another triumph for the American Cotton Company's Roundlap bale.

The cotton from the fire will be carefully picked over and the salvage reclaimed will be weighed.

It was stated by underwriters present at the Lowell fire test that at a secret test recently made as to the ability of the two different styles of round bales to withstand the action of water, after being submerged for some time the wires on the Lowry bales had burst and none of the Lowry cotton was recovered from the test. The American Company's bales came out intact and wet only on the exterior, which soon dried, leaving the cotton as good as ever.

"Good Beginnings Make Good Endings."

You are making a good beginning when you commence to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for any trouble of your blood, stomach, kidneys or liver. Persistently taken, this great medicine will bring you the good ending of perfect health, strength and vigor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

"A MONSTROUS ABSURDITY."

Many Good Democrats Opposed to the "Grand-son of His Grand-father" Constitutional Amendment Clause.

The correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing to that paper from Fayetteville, under date of March 4th, says:

The Observer correctly guages public sentiment in throwing out a word of warning against taking for granted the carrying at the ballot box of the suffrage constitutional amendment. It will require hard work from the rank and file and leaders of the party. There is certainly no cloud on the title of the Cape Fear Democracy to orthodoxy, but the writer is surprised at the number of leading Democrats whom he meets opposed to the amendment. The clause about the "grand son of his grandfather" is especially decried as a monstrous absurdity.

The suffrage amendment referred to above, which was adopted by the last Legislature, is as follows:

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Section 1. That Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following Article of Said Constitution:

ARTICLE VI.

Suffrage and Eligibility to Office—Qualifications of an Elector.

Section 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months and in the precinct, ward or other election district, in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: Provided, That removal from one precinct, ward or other election district to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in a precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which is, or may thereafter be, imprisonment in the State prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereinafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and, before he shall be entitled to vote, have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax, as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

Sec. 5. No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person; shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of this Article: Provided, He shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to Dec. 1, 1908

The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such persons shall be entitled to register and vote at all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this Article: Provided such persons shall have paid their poll tax as required by law.

Sec. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

Sec. 7. Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this Art. disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, ..., do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will support and maintain the constitution and laws of the U. S. and the constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as ..... So help me God."

Sec. 8. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not; or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, of corruption and malpractice in office unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. The act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cts. per bottle.

Preparations are being made for the great conference on trusts to take place in Chicago September 13th to 16th.

Cheerfulness and content are great beautifiers and are famous preserves of good looks.

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

Pain-Killer

THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACHE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME.

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

FOR BUYERS AND PLEASURE SEEKERS.

Half Fare Excursion to Philadelphia and Return by the Seaboard Air Line, Nicknamed "The Llue of the People." Speaker Reed Resigns

There will be speed, cheapness, comfort and elegance via the Seaboard Air Line, nicknamed—"THE LINE OF THE PEOPLE."

The journey will be made on the Solid Vestibuled S. A. L. Express and the Atlanta Special.

Buy your tickets from any Seaboard Air Line Agent either Sept. 1st, 2nd or 3rd—these tickets good for return until midnight of September 13th, or if you choose, until September 30th, upon deposit of tickets with the Joint Agent at Philadelphia.

The Quaker City will be unusually festive with the G. A. R. parade in full swing.

Do not forget that one of the chief pleasures to a person who has taken the Seaboard Air Line, nicknamed—"THE LINE OF THE PEOPLE," is the consciousness, that he or she has made no mistake. aug 17 3.

A $40.00 Bicycle Given Away Daily.

The publishers of THE NEW YORK STAR, the handsomely illustrated Sunday newspaper, are giving a HIGH GRADE BICYCLE each day for the largest list of words made by using the letters contained in "T-H-E N-E-W Y-O-R-K S-T-A-R" no more times in any one word than it is found in the New York Star. Webster's Dictionary to be considered as authority. TWO GOOD WATCHES (first class time-keepers) will be given daily for second and third best lists, and many other valuable rewards, including Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, China, Sterling Silverwear, etc., etc., in order of merit. This educational contest is being given to advertise and introduce this successful weekly into new homes, and all prizes will be awarded promptly without partiality. Twelve 2-cent stamps must be enclosed for thirteen weeks trial subscription with full particulars and list of over 300 valuable rewards. Contest opens and awards commence Monday, June 21st, and closes Monday, August 21st, 1899. Your list can reach us any day between these dates, and will receive the award to which it may be entitled for that day, and your name will be printed in the following issue of THE NEW YORK STAR. Only one list can be entered by the same person. Prizes are on exhibition at THE STAR'S business offices. Persons securing bicycles may have choice of Ladies'. Gentlemen's or Juveniles' 1899 model, color or size desired. Call or address Dept. "E," THE NEW YORK STAR, 236 W. 39th Street, New York City.

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FIVE LARGE BUILDINGS.

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L. L. HOBBS, President.

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BY

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A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE

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1. That the election for State and county officers shall be held on the first Thursday in August and every two years thereafter.

2. That there shall be a State board of elections composed of five persons elected by the Legislature for a term of two years.

3. That there shall be a county board of elections consisting of three persons, appointed by State board for a term of two years.

4. That the State Board of elections shall meet in Raleigh the first Monday in May, 1899, and organize by electing one of their number chairman and another secretary. Another meeting shall be held on the first Monday in April in each election year. Special meetings may be called when necessary. For their services the board shall receive four dollars appoint all registrars and judges of elections. Members of the county boards may be removed by the State board; and the county board in turn may remove any registrar or judge of election.

6. That county boards must meet not later than the first Monday in May for organization, and for dividing the counties into precincts and polling places.

7. That before the next general election there shall be an entirely new registration. Among questions to be asked applicant is "whether he has listed his poll for taxation for the current year in which he applies for registration, and for the year next preceding. And if any applicant shall falsely swear he has listed his poll for taxation, he shall be guilty of perjury and and punished as prescribed by law."

8. That the registration books shall be kept open twenty days and closed on the second Saturday before the election. On each Saturday during the period the registrar shall go to the polling place to register voters. On such days the books shall be open for inspection by the voters of the precinct. There shall be no no registering on election day, but voters may be challenged.

9. That on or before the first Monday in July the county board shall appoint two judges of election for each precinct.

10. That to prevent disorder as many as three special officers may be appointed by the registrars and judge of election.

11. That there shall be one ballot for all State officers, one for judges of different courts, one for members of General Assembly, one for county officers, and one for township officers. That all ballots for each of these classes of officers shall be the same size, on white paper and without device. The size of the ballot must be prescribed by the State board of elections. Tickets in the wrong box shall not be counted.

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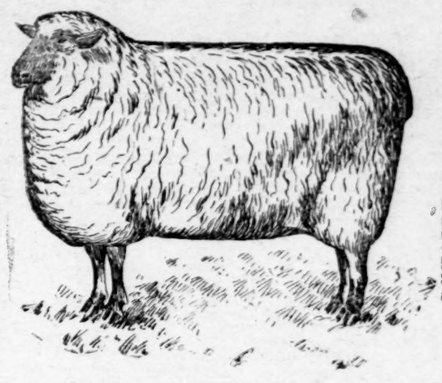

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Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond, A. C. L.	8 30am	9 05am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 30pm	*9 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 28pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 58am	*1 48pm
Ar Durham	*7 32am	*4 16pm
Lv Durham	*7 00pm	*10 19am
Lv Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 40pm
Sanford	3 33am	5 06pm
So. Pines	4 23am	5 56pm
Hamlet	5 07am	6 56pm
Wadesboro	5 53am	8 10pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Wilmington		*12 05pm
Charlotte	*7 30am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 05am	*10 56pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R		*6 00pm
Ar Clinton, S. A. L.	*9 45am	*12 14am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 05am	1 35am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
ar Athens	1 13pm	3 43am
Ar Winder	1 56pm	4 28am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 30am

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	No. 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 40pm
Lv Athens	3 13pm	11 19pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 31pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 35am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 08am
Clinton	*6 30pm	*2 55am
Ar Columbia C. N. & L. R. R.		*7 45am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 25am
Ar. Charlotte	*10 20pm	*7 50am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 15pm	8 00am
Ar Wilmington		*12 05pm
Lv So. Pines	*12 00am	9 00am
Raleigh	*2 16am	11 20am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*12 57pm
Ar Durham	*7 32am	*4 16pm
Lv Durham	*7 00pm	*10 19am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*2 45pm
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Supersedes Time Table 7, of October 9, 1898, and all supplements thereto.

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STATIONS	5 Passenger daily. P. M.	3 Passenger Daily except Sunday P. M.
W		
Lv Goldsboro*	5 20	3 40
Bests	s 5 40	s 4 00
W LaGrange*	s 5 49	s 4 09
Falling Creek	s 6 00	s 4 20
W Kinston*	s 6 12	s 4 32
Caswell	f 6 21	f 4 46
Ar Dover	s 6 30	s 4 55
Lv		
Core Creek	s 6 42	s 5 07
W Tuscarora	f 6 54	f 5 19
Clark's	f 7 00	f 5 32
W	7 15	5 40
Ar Newbern*	s 7 25	s 5 50
Lv		
Riverdale	f 7 50	f 6 15
Croatan	f 7 55	f 6 18
Havelock	s 8 05	s 6 30
W Newport*	s 8 18	s 6 43
Wildwood	f 8 24	f 6 49
Atlantic	f 8 29	f 6 54
Morehead City*	s 8 42	s 7 07
Atlantic Hotel		
W M. City Depot*	8 50	7 15
Ar	P. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily except Sunday. A. M.	6 Passenger daily. A. M.
Ar Goldsboro*	11 05	6 40
Bests	s 10 43	s 6 18
W LaGrange*	s 10 32	s 6 07
Falling Creek	s 10 22	s 5 57
W Kinston*	s 10 12	s 5 47
Caswell	9 56	f 5 35
Lv Dover	s 9 42	5 27
Ar		
W Core Creek	s 9 30	s 5 15
Tuscarora	f 9 20	s 5 05
Clark's	f 9 12	f 4 57
Lv Newbern*	s 9 00	s 4 49
Ar	s 8 37	s 4 37
Riverdale	f 8 12	f 4 13
Croatan	f 8 09	f 4 09
Havelock	s 8 00	s 4 00
W Newport*	s 7 46	s 3 46
Wildwood	f 7 39	f 3 39
Atlantic	f 7 35	f 3 35

Little Water-Cresses

By Caroline Little.

"WATER CRESSES who'll buy my water-cresses!" cried a voice under the windows.

"O h, mamma," said Violet, "can I stop that dear boy and buy some cresses? You know papa likes them, and he'll be at home to-night."

"Tell Janet to stop him."

"Oh mamma, please let me!"

"Well, run quickly, or he will be gone."

Running to the door, Violet called: "Little boy, little boy, stop, I want cresses for papa."

The little fellow, of not more than eight years, looked up at the vision of white that stood on the threshold, and smiled.

"Come right in," said Violet.

Mrs. Fenwick stepped to the door. "What do you ask for your cresses, little man?" she said.

"Two bunches for five cents; please buy some. I haven't sold one, nobody wants them." And tears filled his eyes. Violet gave her mother a look, and Mrs. Fenwick said:

"I will take all, how many bunches have you?"

"Ten."

Janet came and took the cresses; and as Mrs. Fenwick handed him the money, she said:

"You are a little fellow to be out alone, where do you live?"

"In Lamb's court. I never came up so far alone before, but mamma is ill, an I the doctor said she must have wine and milk; and we are poor, for she can't sew now; she didn't want me to come, but papa told me to take care of her." Here he broke down and cried, adding between his sobs: "I must run home now, or she will be worse, and I thank you, and—and, will you buy some to-morrow?"

Mrs. Fenwick was used to the city impostors, but this seemed such a dear little boy. Violet whispered: "Mamma, please let him come in and have a lunch."

Her mother hesitated. "What did you have for breakfast?"

"A piece of bread."

"Come in and have a lunch, and I'll give you something for your mother," said Mrs. Fenwick. "Where is your father?" she asked, as she took him down to the dining-room.

"He has gone to be with the Lord, mamma says," he answered.

"What is your name?" she asked.

"Almon."

After he had eaten all that he could, Mrs. Fenwick gave him a basket with rolls, oranges, and a package of tea, saying:

"Come to-morrow, and we will buy more."

"Thank you, oh, so much," said the little fellow.

"Good-by, little Water-cresses," Violet called after him, as he trudged down the street.

When Mr. Fenwick returned home after a week's absence he was met at the door by his pet, who almost forgot "Little Water-cresses" in her joy. At the table he said: "These are uncommonly fine cresses."

"Oh, papa!" began Violet, and in a torrent of words she told all.

In a small attic room Mrs. Tracy lay and waited. "Oh! I did wrong to let Almon go," she murmured. "Will he ever come back?" Every moment seemed an hour, but at last she heard his step, and he rushed eagerly into the room.

"Look, mamma, look!" he cried, and he laid the basket and money on the bed.

"Mamma, dear, you said the Lord would care for us, and He has!"

The next morning Violet said: "Papa, don't you think he will come?"

"I hope so, darling, but often we cannot believe all that these street arabs say."

"Oh! papa, he isn't a street arab; he's a darling little curly-haired boy."

"Water-cresses, water-cresses," called a voice under the windows.

"There he is," cried Violet. "Oh! papa, I told you he was no 'poster like the arabs."

"Here is your basket," the little fellow said to Violet, after Janet had brought him in; "and mamma thanks and blesses you, and I hope you'll like these cresses, and yesterday she ate two oranges, and I bought her some milk."

"Tell us all about your mother," said Mr. Fenwick.

"Mamma is ill," he said, taking off his cap and putting it under his arm.

"And is your father dead?" asked the lawyer.

"Yes, papa died two years ago; he was good, but grandpa didn't think so; he was good, mamma said so," he added decidedly.

"What is your full name?"

"Almon Fenwick Tracy; Fenwick was my mamma's name, and I was called after her papa."

Mr. Fenwick started up. "What is your mother's first name?"

"Violet."

He turned to his wife, saying in a low tone: "Uncle Almon's Violet married Tom Tracy!"

"Little Water-cresses" had a fine breakfast, and then to his surprise the lawyer went back with him. It caused a sensation in Lamb's court when the carriage and fine span of horses drove up to the door of the tenement where Mrs. Tracy and Almon lived. Mr. Fenwick was much agitated as he thought it possible that this might be the home of his beautiful cousin whom they had heard nothing of for ten years.

"Cousin Roger!" exclaimed a weak voice from a bed under the eaves as Almon led him into the room.

"Violet," he cried, "is this you?"

When all had been explained the little boy said: "Oh, mamma, aren't you glad you let me go out to sell cresses?"

"The Lord be praised," cried his mother, "for He put it into your heart to go, and guided your footsteps to the right door."

So Violet found a dear cousin and playmate in "Little Water-cresses," and for the rest of their lives one roof sheltered them both.

THE LAST LEAF.

By Walter Emile Tisne.

IT was a warm, lazy summer afternoon. Above the treetops swaying gently to the breeze, little fleecy clouds leisurely glided on a topaz sky. The sun dotted with great blotches of gold the lawn in front of The Birches, and the frolicking wind that rustled the leaves in the trees and sent shivers through the grass, caressed the folds of a little white dress on the shoulders of a little white miss demurely sitting on the step of The Birches.

She was all pink and white. Her eyes—deep, violet eyes—were far away, and she seemed to be listening for some distant sound. But everything was quiet; even the birds had been overcome by the great majesty of silence and had ceased their chirping. Nature was asleep.

Disappointed, she picked up some embroidery in her lap and busied herself with her work. It was a photograph frame. The oval opening was encircled by a laurel wreath, all embroidered but one leaf.

On the piazza, in a high-back rocker, grandmamma had fallen asleep with a book in her hands.

"Grandma," said the girl, "did the boy bring up the mail this morning?"

Mrs. Cateret woke with a start. "What is it, Helen?"

"I didn't know you were asleep, 'mannie.' Was there no letter for me this morning?"

"No, dear, but grandfather will soon be home and he may bring you up one. Do you expect a letter?"

"Yes, I haven't heard from Alice in a week."

"What an assiduous correspondence between Alice and you! It's getting dark, dearie. Don't you think you had better leave that embroidery until to-morrow?"

"Oh! Mannie! I have only one more leaf to do."

Against the dark background of the trees her face, profiled in the ideal purity of its lines, resembled that of a blond madonna. All dressed in white, she seemed to float upon the air with sweet languor; she placed her chin into her little hand and stared pensively into the deepening shadow. Suddenly she started, afar the sound of wheels was heard.

"Mannie, I hear grandpa coming."

A little later the carriage drew up to the steps and old General Carteret, as lively as when he was forty, ran up to where Mannie sat and kissed her. He kissed the "baby" on both cheeks and sat on the railing of the piazza swinging his foot.

"Any letters for me, grandpa?" asked the baby.

"No, dear; nothing but the New York papers to-night."

The "baby" went back and sat upon the steps, looking at the west, all ablaze with the setting sun, but her eyes seemed to be beyond that sea of fire, far away, lost.

Suddenly she listened; the General was saying:

"What was the first name of that young Lieutenant who stopped here a week last summer with his sister, Mannie?"

"Rudolph," said Mannie. "He is the brother of Helen's chum, Alice. His name is Rudolph Carter Williams—why?"

There was a moment of suspense. Helen had again taken up her embroidery. The last leaf of the wreath was almost finished.

"He was killed in Monday's fight," said the General. "His face had been shot away. They identified him by means of a photograph of a girl which he carried with him. On the back of it was written 'To Rudolph,' and under, 'If love were the only thing.'"

The embroidery frame slipped from the hands of Helen and rolled down the steps. Like a rose with a broken stem her head fell back against the post and she slid off the side of the steps to the ground.

The General picked her up in his arms. "What is it, 'baby?'"

She opened wide her eyes and as a smile came over her beautiful face, "It needed but one more leaf," she said.

FACTS ABOUT LIGHTNING HOLES.

How the Diameter of a Lightning Flash is Measured.

"Did you ever see the diameter of a lightning flash measured?" asked a geologist, according to Pearson's Weekly. "Well, here is the case which once inclosed a flash of lightning, fitting it exactly, so that you can see just how big it was. This is called a 'fulgurite,' or 'lightning hole,' and the material it is made of is glass. I will tell you how it was manufactured, though it only took a fraction of a second to turn it out.

"When a bolt of lightning strikes a bed of sand it plunges downward into the sand for a distance less or greater, transforming simultaneously into glass the silica in the material through which it passes. Thus, by its great heat, it forms a glass tube of precisely its own size. Now and then such a tube, known as 'fulgurite,' is found and dug up. Fulgurites have been followed into the sand by excavation for nearly thirty feet. They vary in interior diameter from the size of a quill to three inches or more, according to the 'bore' of the flash.

"But fulgurites are not alone produced in sand; they are found also in solid rock, though very naturally of slight depth, and frequently existing as a mere thin, glassy coating on the surface. Such fulgurites occur in astonishing abundance on the summit of Little Ararat in Armenia. The rock is soft and so porous that blocks a foot long can be obtained and perforated in all directions by little tubes filled with bottle-green glass formed from the fused rock. There is a small specimen in the National Museum which has the appearance of having been bored by the torpedo and the holes made by the worm subsequently filled with glass.

"Some wonderful fulgurites were found by Humboldt on the high Nevada de Toluca, Mexico. Masses of the rock were covered with a thin layer of green glass. It peculiar shimmer in the sun led Humboldt to ascend the precipitous peak at the risk of his life."

Returning Good For Evil.

"I came upon a couple of boys fighting on the street the other day," said the portly man, as he laughed at the recollection. "They were both smeared over with eggs and were fighting like a couple of young wildcats.

"As a usual thing I do not believe in interfering with quarrels among children, believing that it is better to let them fight it out and settle their differences in their own way.

"But they were fighting so fiercely and were using such bad language that I thought it best to separate them.

"Getting hold of their collars, I pulled them apart and demanded an explanation.

"'He threw a rotten egg at me!" shouted the younger of the two as he struggled to get at the other boy again.

"This was undoubtedly a fact, as the boy's clothing was a strong testimonial to the point in evidence.

"'Tut, tut,' said I, 'you should have returned good for evil.'

"'I did,' he sobbed, the reaction having set in. 'The one that I threw at him was a good one!'"—Detroit Free Press.

FARM TOPICS

Location of the Permanent Pasture.

The location of the permanent pasture has much to do with its value. If possible it should join the lots surrounding the barns on the farm. It comes into use more constantly than any other field on the farm, as there is hardly a day in the year, unless it is under snow, that it may not be convenient to use it. The land most difficult to cultivate, as a rule, should be used for the permanent pasture. Much land would return more to the owners if put into such a pasture, and allowed to remain as such.

Wheat vs. Corn.

Messrs. Brooks and Smith, of the Massachusetts station, are testing the merits of wheat and corn as exclusive food for laying hens. The trial is not yet complete, but the result so far, contrary to theory, seemed to favor the use of corn. Tests at the same station comparing cut bone and dried meat indicate that dried meat is a good substitute for the cut bone and is safer, because too liberal feeding of the cut bone proves injurious on account of the fat contained in it.

How Salt Helps Fertility.

While the soda and chlorine of salt have no manural properties, there is often a decided effect from using salt as topdressing for land that has organic matter. Only very small amounts are used per acre, and thus used the salt hastens decomposition, and this sets free whatever carbonic acid gas or ammonia the organic matter contains. Salt is usually thought of as a preservative. It is so when in amounts large enough to pickle what it is applied to. When carbonic acid gas is liberated, that acts as a solvent on the inert potash and phosphate that the soil contains, thus often serving in place of those minerals at much less cost than if they were bought and applied.

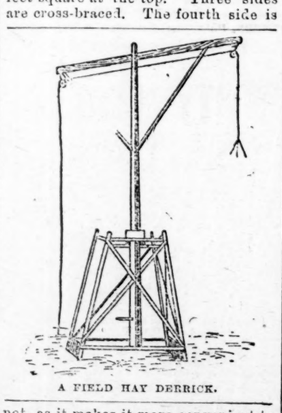
Pigpen Floors.

It is my experience that the only floor that will last in the pigpen and which is practical, is one made of brick. Concrete and cement, and also wood, excepting pitch pine, will wear through in spots in an incredibly short time. The pig's hoof is very sharp, and exposed places, as near doorways and about the trough, soon give way to constant treading. Old outside brick that have been used for building purposes are best, because hard and very much cheaper to buy and sometimes no expense only the hauling.

The foundation for the brick floor can be of coarse gravel, with an inch of sharp sand on top, upon which the brick can be placed. Let the portion of the floor where the pig's bed will be remain some three inches higher than the remainder of the floor, and let the slant be toward the door, for convenience in washing. When the grade is just right, place the brick flatwise on the sand, and when the whole surface is covered it can be made perfectly smooth and even with a piece of plank and tamper. Pour on grouting, sweeping it with a common broom in all directions until every crack is well filled, then leave a few days until dry, when it can be used. Pitch pine, so far as I have seen it used, is good material for pens and horse stalls, because this class of animals will then not ordinarily bite it through, although there may be inveterate wood eaters that will attack any material.—A. A. Southwick, in New England Homestead.

A Derrick For Hay.

The hay derrick for field stacking, which is illustrated below, is reported by a correspondent of the National Stockman as having worked satisfactorily. The frame can be bolted together if the maker wishes to take it down and put under shelter for use in after years or spiked together if he wishes to let it stand in the field. A pulley is used at each end of the long arm across the top. The pulleys can be best attached to the arm by clevises of suitable size. A third pulley is attached to one of the lower corners of the frame as most convenient when the derrick is in position for stacking. The base of the frame illustrated is ten feet square, ten feet high and ten feet square at the top. Three sides are cross-braced. The fourth side is



A FIELD HAY DERRICK.

not, as it makes it more convenient to take the pole down. The pole is twenty-five feet long. It should be seven inches in diameter at base and five inches at top. Across the runners at center use a piece of timber two inches by twelve inches, ten feet long, with two-inch hole—or larger—in center for tenon, cut at end of pole to rest in, the shoulder around the tenon resting on the timber. The long arm is fifteen feet long, and the correspondent thinks it should be two feet longer. Short end is five and a half feet long, long end, eleven and a half feet.

About three feet from the base of the pole will be noticed a projecting rod. This is one-inch iron about four feet long, fitting in an auger hole in the pole. This is used as a lever to turn the arm around over the stock when loaded. The high end of the long arm is shown in the illustration is about twenty-eight feet from the ground. The frame must set close to the butt of stack or rick, the bulge of the stack coming out against the frame.

Four Generations in Four Wars.

A monument recently placed in a cemetery in Louisville, Ky., bears inscriptions to the memory of John Austin, a soldier of the Revolution; James Allen Austin, his son, a soldier of the war of 1812; James Grigsby Austin, his grandson, a soldier of the war with Mexico, and James Richard Gathright, his great-grandson, a Confederate soldier, who was killed at Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 1, 1863. All were privates.

Since 1881 military operations in the Soudan have cost the British Government about $40,000,000.

WIFE AS HIS SISTER.

HUSBAND MARRIED ANOTHER WOMAN.

Led to Do This by Love—She Played Her Part in Silence and in Agony, but at Length Left Her Home—A Strange Story.

It is seldom that a wife will stand quietly by and see her husband wedded to another woman, yet such a story is told of herself by Mrs. John J. McGuire, formerly of Wellston, Mo., but now of Alton, Ill. As an explanation for her acquiescence in the peculiar arrangement Mrs. McGuire says she was prompted by intense love and confidence in her husband to accept the position of pseudo sister-in-law in the same house with his newly wedded bride, upon his mere suggestion. Now she is sorry that it ever happened, thinks that she has been misled, and the other afternoon journeyed to Clayton to secure a certified copy of her marriage license in order to prove positively that she was his wife, when she asks to have him legally punished, as she declared that she intended to do. In addition to the marriage license copy Mrs. McGuire also secured a copy of her marriage certificate from Justice Greensfelder, showing that she had been married by him to Mr. McGuire Aug. 15, 1898. To the marriage officials at Clayton Mrs. McGuire said that she had been acquainted with her husband for about one year before she wedded him, and trusted implicitly in all that he proposed to her. Consequently when he suggested that it would be better for them to give their addresses at Hillsboro, in St. Louis county, she readily consented. Mrs. McGuire said that everything progressed smoothly after their marriage until one day after Christmas, when the postman left a letter at their house, which created consternation. According to Mrs. McGuire, the letter was from Miss Frances Bryan, a former acquaintance of her husband, in which she suggested that an immediate marriage would be advisable. "McGuire was very much perplexed," said his wife, "but he finally concluded to make a full confession. He said that he could not absolutely ignore the letter, for he had promised to wed the writer before he had met her. He asked me not to desert him in the hour of need, but to help him out of his embarrassment. When he could settle matters, he said, we would resume the relations of man and wife. He then proposed that I consent to his marrying Miss Bryant, saying that I could live with them as his sister-in-law until an opportunity came for him to safely extricate himself from the difficulty."

Mrs. McGuire says that she stood it as long as possible, living with her husband and his second wife, until about five weeks ago, when she concluded that her husband had no intention of fulfilling his promise, and that her self-respect would not permit her to remain under his roof any longer. She accordingly left him and went to work in Alton. She says:

"We lived together happily enough until my husband received the letter one day from Miss Frances Bryant of Alton. Mr. McGuire did not know what to do at first, but he finally confessed to me that she could make it not for him if he did not comply with the demand. Then, when he made the proposition for me to help him out of the difficulty, I consented, as I loved him dearly. The marriage ceremony was performed in Alton, and after it was over I went with them to live. I stood it until I became convinced that he would not make good his promise to me. He kept continually putting me off, and finally I concluded that I could not retain my self-respect and live in the same house with them. I accordingly left without a cent and managed to eke out a scanty existence by the little work that I could do in Alton.

"For a long time I did not know what to do, as my husband told me that if I made the facts public we would both go to the penitentiary. He finally denied our marriage altogether and said I could not prove it. Our marriage certificate had been destroyed, and I came down here today simply to get a copy of it in order to have the proof of my marriage. I do not want to get into any trouble, and if I committed any misdeed, did not do it knowingly. I would still like to help him out of this scrape if it is possible to do so."

William Waldorf Astor was not an American in any except the nominal sense of the word. Usually when his name came before the public it was in connection with some act of snobbishness, bad manners or bad taste that made Americans wish foreigners could not refer to him as "your fellow-countryman." Also it was extremely distasteful to him to think of himself as an American. It reminded him of the ancestral butchers and peddlers states the New York World. And when he talked to Americans of his pet delusion—his unfounded and now publicly exploded notion that he was descended not from German peasants but from haughty French and Spanish nobles—he knew that they were laughing in their sleeves at him. America retains all of him that was of any value—his property. That remains here to enrich this country. Only its income goes abroad, and it has been going abroad for years anyhow.

A record has been made in the Schuylkill County (Penn.) Court that was never before equalled. In one day the grand jury ignored forty-nine bills of indictment out of sixty-one that were passed upon. The costs were placed on the prosecutors in all but one case for bringing before the court trivial cases, and the magistrates escaped.

"He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last."

A hearty laugh indicates a degree of good health obtainable through pure blood. As but one person in ten has pure blood, the other nine should purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then they can laugh first, last and all the time, for

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Beyond Him.

"It passes my comprehension," he said, "why men should want to kidnap babies." "Why?" she responded, inquiringly. "For instance, who'd want to carry off that kid of ours, which has such marked ability for crying?"—Philadelphia North American.

Prof. Chas. P. Curd, A. M., Washington University, St Louis, Mo., says: "We unhesitatingly attribute the recovery and continued good health of our little boy to LITHINIA. Upon these powders he seems to fatten and thrive."

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Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

—When some men give a due bill they seem to regard it as "Adieu, bill!"

"Let Me Tell You What It Did."

ROXBORO, N. C., Aug. 7, 1899.

Mrs. JOE PERSON:

Allow me to tell what your wonderful medicine did for my little boy. A little over two years ago he began to break out in sores all over his face and head. I called in a doctor and he began to treat him, but it seemed that he could do him no good. I then tried another doctor with the same result. I then tried another doctor, giving three doctors a trial for about two years with the little boy, and he continued to grow worse. The sores seemed to all come together in one on the top of his head. I then became frightened over my little boy. I was induced to try Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy and bought three bottles of your wonderful medicine and one package of your Wash Powders. Now, let me tell you what it did for my little boy. It cured him. In two months my little fellow was entirely well. The good there is in Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy cannot be expressed by any tongue.

Respectfully yours, Mrs. LEE A. JONES.

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—The bill poster acquires a great many stuck up notions in his business.

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—The apple brandy season in Tennessee promises an unusual yield.

Profit and Health in the Strawberry. Our free publications tell how to get them out. C. P. Co., Strawberry Specialists, Kittrell, N. C.

—It always puzzles a horse to find out what a woman's driving at.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

—"Time will tell," especially on a 30 days' note.

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Ayer's Pills

Sick headache. Food doesn't digest well, appetite poor, bowels constipated, tongue coated. It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills, easy and safe. They cure dyspepsia, biliousness. 25c. All Druggists.

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The cost, counting the purchase of plants, need hardly amount to one cent a quart. Even this might be covered, or much more than covered by the sale of surplus berries. Fresh, well ripened berries of the large improved varieties rarely go begging anywhere, but sell readily at fair prices, often at high prices.

Then She Thought.

Mrs. Grimes—Mr. Gushwell was real good, wasn't he? Relict of Departed Politician—Yes; but one thing I didn't like, what he said about Tom having filled every office in the gift of the people. Tom was no beggar; whatever he got he paid for."—Boston Transcript.

The Congo river has at one place 32 waterfalls within a distance of 154 miles.

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Corrected Himself.

In his earnestness the great populist orator forgot himself. "Let us not wash our party linen in public!" he cried passionately. Instantly his audience was upon its feet, crying out angrily. "I should say," faltered the orator, now, clearly much chagrined, "let us not sponge our party celluloid in public." Hereupon there was much applause, followed by singing by the glee club.—Detroit Journal.

—There are two new cases of yellow fever at Sancti Spiritus, Cuba.

Exception Worth Noting.

One of those positive men who are prolific in maxims for the general guidance of mankind was holding forth to a group of listeners. "Never tell your dreams," he said. "They interest nobody but yourself, and if they have any significance at all they merely indicate some mental weakness on the part of the dreamer." "Yes," replied one of the listeners after a pause, "what a fool old John Bunyan was to tell that long dream of his about the pilgrims!" After this there was another and longer pause.

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—It's funny that a physician pays the most visits to patients who are "heeled."

The Cuban Army Uses Wintersmith's Chill Cure.—Arthur Peter & Co., Louisville, Ky., Gentlemen: "Please send us some Wintersmith's Chill Cure, which has given such brilliant results in treating chills and fever now raging in Cuba."—Drs. Manuel Acfiguar, E. Hernandez, F. Munos.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic 25c a bottle.

We have not been with Piso's Cure for Consumption for 2 years.—LIZZIE FEGLEY, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1895.

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